THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1937 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 176

**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearwater

Europe's Torpedo-at-Large

Aid for the Strike-Blinded

Chautemps Looks at Till

¶ **LEIPZIG: The torpedo** that missed the German cruiser Leipzig in Spanish waters darts into diplomatic seas and threatens the peace of Europe. Today calm thinkers are needed to explore safe channels of justice, tolerance, neighborliness, where emissaries of intolerance, revenge, and blinded self-justification may not find and shipwreck the hopes of world peace.

¶ **Offended that France** and England refuse to participate in a joint naval demonstration off Valencia (in reply to unproven charges that Loyalist submarines were responsible for the Leipzig incident), Berlin and Rome turn their backs on the international patrol scheme designed to stop the infiltration of arms and men to the Spanish war zone. Their action leaves the non-intervention program stranded with no neutral patrol ships guarding the eastern coast of Spain.

¶ **Come rumors** of a possible Italo-German blockade of this coastline. Come rumors that Germany may take retaliatory action against Valencia. Come rumors that Italy and Germany—fearful of a Loyalist victory if aid is withdrawn from General Franco's forces—are seizing, even manufacturing, "incidents" which may be used as "justification" for further interference in Spain. The Berlin press blames Britain, accusing it of refraining from the naval display for fear of giving offense to its own opposition. "Germany won't permit her sailors to be used to remedy British ignorance regarding the nature of Bolshevism," is the cry. Rome promises wholehearted support to Germany and proposes to take whatever independent action it deems necessary.

¶ **Thus the torpedo** darts to and fro. A retaliatory attack on Valencia by German naval guns is the thing most feared, for Valencia, unlike Almeria, is prepared and would undoubtedly give shell for shell, in which event it seems improbable that human intervention could prevent a European conflagration.

¶ **The break** over the Leipzig issue still leaves a way open for a consultation with France and Britain should there be any more incidents. But the most adroit diplomatists find the situation bewildering, the elements of compromise badly tangled. When human reason reaches its extremity, men sometimes reach beyond, seeking divine ideas. Hope lies in the fact that there is always a healing force available when men are willing to conform to divine laws.

¶ **ENGLAND: What can** Great Britain do? Observers present alternatives. She can withdraw from the patrol, allow Spanish waters to become a free-for-all battleground with the exception of the French border; she can extend the British naval wall around all Spanish waters and continue, with French aid, to hold the non-intervention line. What can all peace-loving people everywhere do? With them there is no alternative. They can pray.

¶ **STRIKE: The Mediation Board** calls new parleys; state troops take over control of Youngstown and martial law is laid down there as well as in Johnstown, preventing additional workers from returning to the steel mills, discouraging the more arrogant features of picketing; Congress hears the President and Governors Earle and Davey assailed for their policies; strikes and rumors of strikes in other industries continue to flash from the tickers; and America's patience, long tried, begins to wear thin. The reluctance of management to accept the demands of social progress, the refusal of labor to recognize the need for patience and tolerance in making needed industrial adjustments, bring the issue up a dead-end alley. Perhaps this is well, for as both sides mull about, seeking an exit, mediation may show them how to march out together and reach a mutual Main Street of progress. The fact both sides need to keep in sight is that any settlement less than a just settlement for all is a poor settlement for anyone.

¶ **CHAUTEMPS: Camille Chautemps,** 52-year-old Radical Socialist Senator, finds his arm grasped by Léon Blum, retiring Premier of France, and with this encouraging gesture, which wins over the Socialists' support, turns to the job of forming a new People's Front Government. Virtual exhaustion of France's 10-billion-franc gold stabilization fund (say $450,000,000) gives the new Premier a problem of finance which makes wiseacres shake their heads. But the recall of Georges Bonnet from the Ambassadorship to the United States to the Chautemps Cabinet as Finance Minister is received well by the French public. It's an experienced Cabinet. Fifteen ministers have been there before, so government bonds on the Bourse recover, auguring well for the new regime. It's a Left-handed Government, seeking to reach the right pocket.

Beer Seeks to Escape Control: A New Threat to Temperance

Drive to Bolster Position of Brewers Appears to Admit Dry Gains

Propaganda Spread

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Admission that the fear of mounting dry sentiment in the United States and the determination to combat it furnished the real basis for the brewers' present gigantic beer propaganda drive is contained in the evidence that is daily being revealed by an analysis of the circumstances surrounding this campaign.

The deliberate attempt to escape effective governmental regulation by making the public believe the brewers will themselves do the impossible and handle the abuses of the liquor traffic is also indicated in the facts that underlie the present campaign.

Approximately half the brewers in the United States have banded together in the United Brewers' Industrial Foundation, which has initiated an offensive aimed at increasing the national consumption of beer by thrusting its alcohol-laden publicity into the home, the press, the libraries, the church, and, perhaps, the movies and the radio.

On the basis of material published in the brewers' own trade magazines, from authorities close to the liquor interests and from the implications of the brewers' own publicity, it is obvious, no matter what the grandiose claims of the beer propaganda may be, that this campaign was motivated in large part by a real apprehension of public censure. To placate and divert the American public, the brewers have undertaken a campaign to ingratiate themselves with the various social leaders and groups by offering to co-operate with all forces working for public good.

The Facts on Beer

A propaganda campaign using all the devices of modern publicity subtly to influence the American public in favor of beer has been initiated by brewers in the United States. This campaign, operating through the newly-formed United Brewers' Industrial Foundation, is a major effort to capture the thinking of the people and mold social policy in the interest of a special group—this time the brewers. This is the third of 12 articles disclosing the methods, objectives and ultimate consequences of this campaign.

After Careful Survey

Yet there is evidence to indicate that the Foundation has undertaken this campaign only after a careful survey of public opinion revealed that these public leaders were turning against both the beer and hard liquor interests. Consequently, while the publicity of the Foundation proclaims its concern for public welfare, shrewd observers are concluding that the evidence points rather to the probability that the Foundation has actually undertaken to protect and expand the brewery industry.

Educators, a particularly impartial group, are known to have become strongly critical of the record chalked up by the brewers since repeal. They have refused, along with other social groups to believe

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Facade of Publicity Seeks to Offset Sentiment for Restriction

Liquor Ads Are Hit

that substitution of beer for hard liquor would remedy the abuses that have emerged. Despite this fact the Foundation has undertaken as a major objective of its campaign to persuade the American people that this substitution would correct most existing abuses of the liquor traffic.

The brewers are reliably reported to have received a solid jolt when they learned the sentiment of labor leaders. These leaders have traditionally formed a strong majority for legal liquor. But a canvass of their opinions formed since repeal is said to have revealed the surprising fact, at least surprising to the brewers, that 50 per cent of these leaders were of the opinion that the public reaction to beer was unfavorable. About 70 per cent of all the people polled are said to have stated their conviction that repeal had brought increased social problems, about 60 per cent believed that substitution of wine and beer for hard liquor would not remedy these problems, with liquor advertising coming in for strong censure.

Home Brewers Fearful

The continuance of bootlegging, the increasing articulateness of temperance groups, the mounting dry strength revealed in the Georgia election, the issuance of such reports as that in New Hampshire which revealed nearly 100 per cent

Strike Pickets Face Arrest In Halting of Mail

Cummings Orders Warrants for Six Men Charged With Interference

Peace Move Pushed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Attorney General Cummings disclosed today he had ordered the arrest of six pickets for allegedly interfering with United States mail trucks at Republic Steel Corporation plants at Youngstown and Warren, Ohio.

Mr. Cummings said he instructed United States Attorney Emerick B. Freed of Cleveland, Ohio, to "ascertain who interfered with the mail trucks" and issue warrants for their arrest. Warrants, he said, were issued this morning against six persons, three at Youngstown and three at Warren.

Asked if the persons accused were pickets, Mr. Cummings said they were, but added that "it doesn't make the slightest difference to me who they are."

"Obstructing the mails is an interference that cannot be tolerated for a moment," Mr. Cummings said. "All mail that the Post Office Department sees fit to be delivered must be delivered. The whole power of the Government is behind that proposition."

Three federal bodies worked to bring peace to the strike-harassed steel industry. They were the President's three-man mediation board, opening at Cleveland, Ohio, its second conference with C. I. O. leaders and steel company officials; the National Labor Relations Board, gathering steel strike data on the protest of John L. Lewis and the Senate committee investigating the strike. The Senate committee has called Tom Girdler, Republic Steel Corporation president, to testify.

Maintenance of the "status quo" urged by President Roosevelt and the mediation board, was underwritten throughout the day by 4400 National Guard troopers in the Mahoning Valley and martial law in Johnstown, Penna.

Pittsburgh went virtually newspaperless as a strike of 150 mailing room workers halted publication of the three daily newspapers in the city and threw about 5000 persons out of work. Clouds gathered over the nation's railroads as the five railroad brotherhoods called for a strike vote among the 300,000 railroad workers within 30 days.

At Detroit, Mich., the United Automobile Workers Union started its own investigation in an effort to stop influences that war against responsible labor leadership.

CLEVELAND, June 23 (AP)—Payless paydays and smokeless stacks stood forth today as silent but earnest pleaders for settlement of the 28-day-old steel strike.

Other Labor Developments: Page 4.

New French Premier

By a Staff Artist

Camille Chautemps

Reich, Italy Quit Spanish Patrol Cordon

Eden Informs Commons of Move as Rome and Berlin Recall Warships

Reprisals Likely

Berlin Declares Its Intention to Keep Flames of War From Spreading

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 23—The German-Italian decision, which British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced to the Commons this afternoon, to withdraw from the naval control scheme, not only leaves the whole Spanish question, from the international standpoint, in a condition of temporary chaos, but has seriously shaken Whitehall's belief in the possibility of repairing the breach in the International non-intervention structure.

It is admitted that if, as Baron von Neurath told Mr. Arthur Henderson today, Germany intends to do nothing more and will even continue membership in the non-intervention committee, no serious harm need result from the German-Italian withdrawal. The non-intervention committee will simply have to set to work to fill the gaps in the patrol network and to proceed with greatest possible dispatch to get foreigners out of Spain.

But as yet Whitehall cannot bring itself to believe after Herr von Ribbentrop's sweeping demands of yesterday, that Germany will not do anything more, even though her future field of action would not necessarily be in Spain.

Whitehall notes three things in that connection: First, that the German Cabinet held a protracted meeting today; second, that the deputation which was to have gone to Vienna to discuss the Austro-German political differences has in fact not gone; third, that there is a renewed campaign in Germany against Czechoslovakia.

Whitehall therefore seriously envisages the possibility of a period of general diplomatic tension arising out of Central European affairs as well as those of Spain. Many experienced observers, however, are not inclined to view the situation quite so tragically as does Whitehall, which is influenced perhaps by natural disappointment that talks for a general European settlement, which were expected to begin again today after a lapse of over two years have been blighted before they had even started.

Germany's Right

Germany having exercised her right under the agreement of June 12 to take an independent line if the four powers failed to agree to joint action, Britain and France waited with some anxiety to see what form German reprisals for the alleged attack on the cruiser Leipzig by a Spanish submarine will take.

Theoretically, the German decision to act independently leaves the June 12 agreement still intact. Practically, however, it is generally agreed, as the Morning Post wittily puts it today, that the torpedo which missed the Leipzig is now well on its way toward the International Non-Intervention Committee.

If German reprisals for the Leipzig incident are of the kind demanded by German Ambassador Joachim von Ribbentrop—who began by demanding the incarceration of all Spanish submarines and then insisted either on a joint naval demonstration or seizure of Loyalist merchantmen—there is held here to be grave danger that the whole non-intervention and control scheme will break down.

It would be idle to pretend that if Germany were to seize a number of Spanish merchantmen that she would not be intervening in behalf of the insurgents; but it is hoped in Whitehall that the German Government will be sufficiently impressed by the Franco-British stand in yesterday's discussions not to go too far in punitive action against Valencia.

Retains Membership

The German breakaway over the Leipzig issue still leaves intact her obligation to consult if there should be any more incidents. It also leaves her membership on the International Non-Intervention committee unaffected.

Britain, therefore, is trying to speed up consideration of plans for making non-intervention fully effective, particularly as regards a beginning of the withdrawal of volunteers and improvement of the control scheme by putting neutral observers on board naval patrol vessels.

Meanwhile it is emphasized that the question at issue with Germany over the Leipzig incident, though primarily one of procedure, really involves a fundamental difference of outlook towards international problems. Britain and France hold that there is room for an honest mistake to have been made by the Leipzig observers—as happened to British warships in the World War—and that the first thing to do is therefore to test the accuracy of the Spanish Government's denials that one of its submarines attacked the German cruiser. Germany on the other hand insists on being the judge in her own cause and wants her version of the incident to be accepted without inquiry or question.

Rome and Berlin dispatches on Spanish issue: Page 2.

British Ministry Backs Plans For Cultural Centers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"A new chapter in the history of English culture" has been opened by the Community Center Movement, according to Dr. Ernest Barker, professor of political science in the University of Cambridge, at a conference of municipal authorities and social work organizations. The conference was opened by Sir Kingsley Wood, Minister of Health in the British Cabinet.

"The ultimate aim of housing," Sir Kingsley said, "is the establishment of surroundings in which every member of the community can live a healthy, happy life and a full life, and where he can develop to the utmost whatever latent capacities, both physical and mental, he may possess."

Sir Kingsley commended the self-formed neighborhood groups which were using these Community Centers. "The work of these voluntary bodies," he said, "becomes of special importance in dealing with such vital but intangible elements as the creation of a community sense."

An article entitled "Britain's New Social Experiment" appears in today's Weekly Magazine Section.

Buying Habits of Americans: Pay Boost Goes for Education In Boston and Cars in Detroit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23—General uniformity in the way American wage earners and low-salaried workers spend their money is revealed in an extensive study of consumer purchases being conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

While there is a general similarity in spending by families with the same incomes the country over, the bureau is also finding significant variations from city to city due to differences in costs, to traditions, to the physical situations of cities and to local regulations affecting consumer purchasing. Among other things, the bureau has concluded that:

Americans like to "go places." As the economic status of a family improves, expenditures for transportation rise more rapidly than those for other major items in the family budget.

Mechanical refrigerators, though expensive, are making a big appeal to low-paid southerners.

Autos and Education

Detroit families buy automobiles when they get a raise, whereas Bostonians are more likely to use the additional money to send their children to the institutions of higher learning abounding in that part of the country.

Michigan's susceptibility to the automobile was illustrated by figures showing that 68 per cent of the families studied in Detroit owned cars, compared with only 14 per cent in Boston and 15 per cent in New York, where traffic and parking problems are great and other forms of transportation cheap.

Many families find it necessary to put up with less in the way of convenience in order to derive the relative security of home ownership. A greater proportion of rented houses in many places boast such conveniences as electric lights, bathrooms and running hot water, than did homes that are owned.

Cost of Personal Care

Remarkable uniformity is noted in the percentage of money spent for personal care the country over. The fashion of short hair for women has made haircuts the largest single item in this section of the budget for most families.

Many city families run into debt. The average New York City family spent or made commitments for $96 more a year than it received. In Detroit the deficit was $13. Boston families averaged a net saving during a year of $2.

New Orleans families, spend a larger portion of their income than most Southern families, due probably to their French heritage.

Moving picture theaters can count on relatively stable audiences all year around. In certain large cities families spend more for movies than they do for reading matter.

Living Conditions Improve

A marked rise in living conditions of workers in New York City since 1907 was noted. A survey made by the Russell Sage Foundation that year showed a bathroom or private toilet for only every third family. Over nine tenths of the families of comparable income levels had bathrooms in 1934-36.

Eight-seven per cent of the New York families had gas in 1907; the rest used kerosene or candles. Now all have electric lights. An increase in the families using gas for cooking from 80 to 97 per cent was recorded. Twenty-nine years ago there were no radios, but in 1936 four fifths of the families studied owned them. Telephones are not so popular. Only 6 per cent

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Great Advances Are Reported By Libraries in Prisons of U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23—Nearly 80 per cent of the prisoners in institutions of New York City are regular library patrons, most of them showing a marked preference for "good books" and, from their reading, gaining both education and impetus away from crime, according to Austin H. MacCormick, Commissioner of Correction, in an address before the fifty-ninth annual conference of the American Library Association at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel today.

The last 10 years have seen great strides in the type of material placed before prisoners for reading in institutions throughout the United States, Mr. MacCormick said. Prison libraries of 1927 were "patronized by a handful of prisoners who were so desperate for reading matter that they would have tried to read Greek upside down and backwards." Later, when improvements were had, largely through the leadership of Massachusetts, Minnesota and Wisconsin, followed by the federal system, "the prisoners left no doubt in the mind of any administrator by registering tremendous circulation figures from the very moment that good librarians and good books appeared on the scene."

A trained librarian should be assigned to every prison or adult reformatory in the United States, regardless of its size, Mr. MacCormick held.

Co-operation Urged

"The state library authorities should co-operate with him," he continued, "stand back of him, help him to select books, help him to get funds from the Legislature, help him to keep his program sold to well-meaning, but under-educated wardens, and serve as a reservoir from which he can draw support and encouragement.

"A library, especially in those parts of large cities where the delinquency rate is high, in so-called delinquency areas, can stand as an effective barrier across the path of the youth who is gradually drifting into delinquency and even across the path of the person who has already arrived in adult crime."

Progress in library development has not kept up with the automobile nor been rapid enough to satisfy "reasonable expectations," it was stressed by Judge Edwin L.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Earle Candidate? Backs Roosevelt For Third Term

HARRISBURG, Penna., June 23 (AP)—Gov. George H. Earle came out "unqualifiedly and finally" today for the re-election of President Roosevelt in 1940.

"I am for Franklin Roosevelt for President in 1940 unqualifiedly and finally," said Governor Earle who has been mentioned as a possible candidate for the Presidency.

"I've got a lot of work to do here in Pennsylvania and I'm getting weary of the questions about my candidacy in 1940.

"Nearly everything I do is falsely attributed to personal ambitions. This cannot but result in hurting the reforms I am fighting for. Therefore I want my position definitely understood. There are many leaders of intelligence and honesty in the Democratic Party. There are, however, no men in the Democratic Party or any other party who reach knee-high in stature mentally and morally to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"Between the third term precedent and the welfare of the country can any patriotic citizen hesitate as to what course he will take? I am for Franklin D. Roosevelt for President in 1940 unqualifiedly and finally.

"I have never discussed this matter with the President and this statement is made without his permission."

Big Tax Loopholes Cited in Personal Holding Company

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23—A new example of legal legerdemain was given to the joint congressional committee investigating tax evasion today; a system for scaling down uncomfortably high state and federal income taxes as miraculous in its workings as the device disclosed yesterday of taking out millions of dollars' worth of paper insurance policies in a one-room Bahamas Island insurance company.

This new device was described by Guy T. Helvering, commissioner of internal revenue, as a means by which "many wealthy taxpayers of the nation have split themselves into multiple personalities."

The agency used is a personal holding company which, under the law, has a legal personality all its own.

Legality Upheld

Just to talk to wealthy Mr. A., explained Mr. Helvering in effect, you would suppose he was only one person. But actually he may be two, three or 17 people, depending on how many holding companies he has set up. Not only is this device a heaven-sent opportunity for many

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Socialists Hold 9 Places in New French Cabinet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 23—France's new Cabinet with Georges Bonnet—French Ambassador to the United States—as Finance Minister has been favorably received alike in political and financial circles and by the general public.

Headed by Camille Chautemps, veteran politician, who thus becomes Premier for the third time, the Cabinet contains 15 ministers out of 25 who were in the previous set-up. It is slightly more conservative in tone than the government of Léon Blum who has dropped back to be vice-premier. Only 9 members of the new Cabinet are Socialists.

Helps the Market

The appointment of M. Bonnet as Minister of Finance has aroused special interest in financial and banking circles, where he is considered an able economist and a stanch liberal. Much of the recovery of Government bonds on the Bourse yesterday is attributed to reports that he would be Finance Minister.

Premier Chautemps has announced that M. Bonnet will not only have charge of the budget but will also preside over the committee entrusted

(Continued on Page 6, Column 8)

Economics in the News

Spreading the National Income—Once More President Roosevelt Affirms His Utilitarian Philosophy—A Problem in Perspective

By H. B. E.

At a press conference last week, which I attended, President Roosevelt reaffirmed his goal as the more equitable distribution of the national income in favor of the "submerged third" of the population.

This is the Reform half of the famous Recovery—Reform twin with which he galvanized a depressed United States in 1933. In the first six months of his Administration he was much too Reformist to allow Recovery to develop; then he rode them in harness; now, with recovery achieved, even though it has been called "apprehensive recovery," a 100 per cent Reformism has again taken possession of the presidential mind.

President Roosevelt himself, however, would not acknowledge this compartmentalization of his two aims. I listened to him attentively, and I got the impression once again that, in his view, the redistribution of income is in itself the manufacturer of income.

In the logic of arithmetic such a theory will not hold water—the mere act of division cannot result in multiplication.

¶ ¶ ¶

The problem of economic society, however, is not a problem in arithmetic, but a problem in function, or right relation. Let us think of equitable division of income in terms of a right relation among the various income groups. Then we may agree with the President's theory. But we shall have to add that the task of working out the theory in practice is both a delicate and a difficult one.

The establishment of a right relation in income takes in both tangible and intangible factors. Even the tangible factors are not comprehensible in terms of arithmetic. It might be said that when we can enjoy a just quota of the work of others in exchange for our own, then the total work itself will increase. That is to say, there will be the minimum of frictions in economic activity. Put in another way, if prices are "right," then the production of goods and services which constitute national income will be encouraged. But if you ark, "What are right prices in figures?" I cannot give any. I can only say that prices are right which function in moving goods and creating a demand for services.

It is true that the framers of the first New Deal farm act put down the figures of the right relation between farm and factory prices. But they were arbitrary choices. What happened was that these figures—consisting of the farm-factory relation in 1910-1914—happened to correspond with highly developed economic functioning, and they were therefore established as "parity prices."

The intangible factors which make division synonymous with multiplication are such factors as incentives. The size of the pool to be divided is dependent in great part upon business spending. This opens up new sources of income in the development of resources, in the exploitation of inventions, in the initiation of new processes, and so forth. But economic incentives, as even the Russians discovered, are not fomented by too much equalitarianism in rewards. The wise distributist—that is, the distributist who wishes to see his reforms carry along recovery—must therefore keep an eye on the incentives which create income.

¶ ¶ ¶

There are many folk today who believe that in the zeal for redistributionism there is a danger of blunting these incentives. A. A. Berle, an early brain truster, is apparently of this school of thought. In an article in the Yale Review he makes a similar calculation to the ones I gave recently by Col. Leonard Ayres and Dr. R. C. Epstein showing that "perfect redistribution," or spreading the national income equally among everybody, far from bringing riches to everybody, would merely spread poverty. Mr. Berle then comes to this conclusion:

> The real object must be increase in the national income. Tools are appearing to take care of sufficient dispersion to prevent undue accumulation. But the underlying and eternal problem is the problem of so using our national plant and our resources that the income of the country may steadily and continuously rise. The job is to level up far more than to level down. Distribution is one problem. But if the ultimate goal is to be reached, there must be a great deal more to distribute.

Among the redistributist tools mentioned by Mr. Berle are such things as taxation, collective bargaining, and consumer movements. The last-named, however, is skimped. Mr. Berle says, "National income can be distributed by producing and selling goods at a lower price as well as by increasing direct monetary return." But he seems only to have in mind co-operative organization. Yet there is a place for government in this connection. By checking monopolies, widening markets, frustrating price fixing, the Government could perform a service for redistributionism. It is the "gradual but persistent revamping of price policy" that, as the Brookings Institution observes, "outranks all others in its promise of attaining the goal we seek," namely, the continued betterment of the national standard of living.

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, June 23, 1937

Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

Page 3

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	8
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	9
Radio Comment	10
The Home Forum	11
A "new name" [With Russian Translation]	
Financial Pages	12-13-14
Sports Page	15
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

Weekly Magazine Section

Inflation—Bogey and Danger	1-2
Drama Beside the Bosporus	3
Britain's New Social Experiment	4
The Human Side of the League	5
Return to the Harpsichord	6
Masks: Magazine Editorial	7
Sliding Downhill on the Air	8-9
Books and Features	10-15

Free VACATION
Booklet and Information
Colored views ● Ten resorts ●
Cape May County, New Jersey
Write Drawer R., P. H. JACKSON, Director
Cape May Court House, N. J.

hotel Collingwood
Small, quiet and select. Especially desirable for ladies traveling alone. Home of the famous Collingwood Chestnut Room. Single from $2. Double from $3.
45 WEST 35TH STREET
NEW YORK

Open observation car through the mountains
HEADING FOR HAPPINESS IN THE GLORIOUS
PACIFIC NORTHWEST
No matter what you want, you'll find it—at its best—in the great playground from Yellowstone to Puget Sound. There are snowfields, trails and alpine meadows on Mt. Rainier and Mt. Baker . . . the waterfronts of Seattle and Tacoma . . . the wild ocean-girt Olympic Peninsula . . . interesting waterways to Victoria, Vancouver and Alaska.
RIDE THE ELECTRIFIED AIR-CONDITIONED
OLYMPIAN
Travel in the utmost luxury on this favorite transcontinental train. Your choice of accommodations—observation club car, standard sleepers, bedroom car, tourist sleepers, and luxury-lounge coaches. Dining car meals—50¢.
Ask About Low Summer Fares
Pay-as-you-go or travel on the All-Expense Plan
Ask your local Agent for free book, "Vacation Suggestions" or write
Geo. B. Haynes
Passenger Traffic Manager
The Milwaukee Road
Union Station, Chicago, Ill. 2903B
The MILWAUKEE ROAD

Purchasers
of goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor will confer a favor by informing advertisers that the patronage is in response to their advertising in the Monitor.

Italy to Back Reich Action In New Moves Against Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, June 23—Italy will give whole-hearted support to Germany in any action she may take against the Valencia Government, following the breakdown of the four-power negotiations in London.

This has become apparent here today, although in Fascist quarters it is not considered likely that Germany will do anything intentionally to aggravate the international situation or that the two fascist powers will again withdraw from the International Non-Intervention Committee. The possibility of a joint Italo-German naval demonstration against the Valencia Government, nevertheless, is not excluded.

Close Consultations

Exchanges of views are actively proceeding between Rome and Berlin to concert a common policy and disappointment is expressed that at its first test the four-power agreement of June 12 has proved ineffective.

Warnings that European peace is menaced by intrigues of the Moscow Government are again given by the Fascist press, which maintains that only a firm policy by the great western powers can ensure the maintenance of peace. It is necessary, it is emphasized here, to look at things in their true aspect and to realize that compromises, far from solving the present serious difficulties in Spain, merely aggravate them.

"No Alternative"

In the Italian view the only possible way to bring the Spanish war to an end and to prevent its extension to the whole of Europe is a policy of resolute action by the four great European powers against the Valencia Government.

If France and Britain still hesitate to enforce such a firm policy, even after the repeated provocations coming from the "Spanish Reds," it is declared that Italy and Germany will have no alternative but to take of themselves the action which they deem necessary to defend not only their particular interests but the interests of European civilization.

Premier Mussolini's decision to withdraw all Italian warships engaged in patrolling Spanish waters under the International Non-Intervention Committee's scheme of control, is justified here as a necessary step to preclude further possible aggression on the part of the "Reds," who, encouraged by the weak attitude of the London committee might be tempted to attack again Italian or German ships. It is not stated whether Italian war vessels will be recalled home or whether they will be left in the western Mediterranean, but outside Spanish territorial waters.

Messages from Berlin, published in this afternoon's newspapers, state that while Germany has taken an identical stand and has also definitely withdrawn from the control scheme, she is not recalling the German warships now in the Mediterranean to Kiel.

No Break Yet

The Italian action, it is emphasized here, does not imply a break with either the non-intervention committee or with Britain and France, which countries have opposed the German reparations demand after the Leipzig incident.

Italy, writes the authoritative Virginio Gayda in this afternoon's Giornale d'Italia, will remain in the non-intervention committee, to contribute as far as it may still be possible to the task of finding a pacific solution of the Spanish conflict. In so doing, he adds, Italy is giving proof of her moderation and her sense of international responsibility. The development has caused a big sensation in Rome where the situation is viewed with great concern.

Attack Called 'Impossible'

GENEVA, June 23 (AP)—The Spanish Government asserted today that it would have been impossible for a Spanish submarine to have attempted to torpedo the cruiser Leipzig as charged by Germany.

Antonio Fabra Ribas, head of the Spanish delegation to the League of Nations Labor Conference, declared on behalf of his Government that all Spanish submarines were at their bases at the time the attack was supposed to have occurred.

"The Spanish Government," he said, "is willing to submit the question to any committee of inquiry with a view to obtaining the real truth of the incident."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918

Lehman Places Ban On Dog-Race Bets

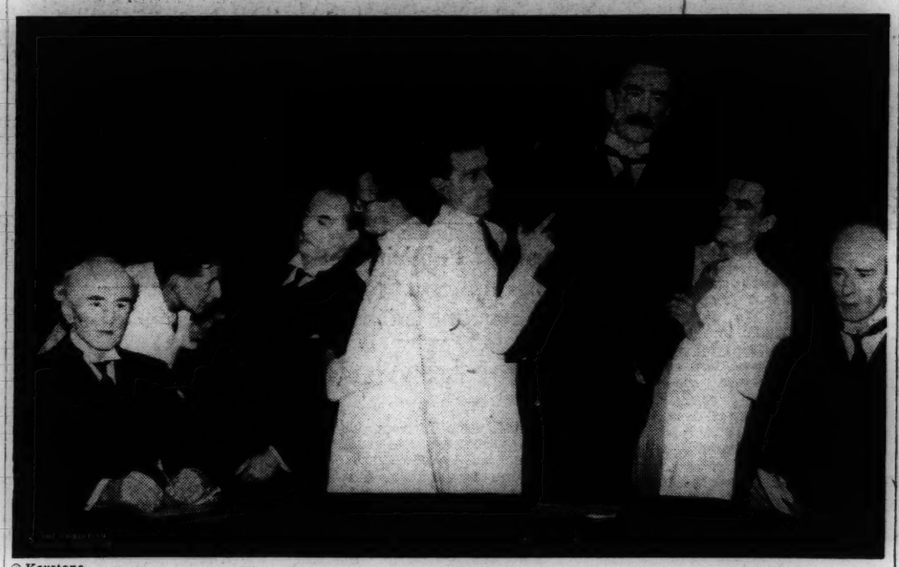
ALBANY, N. Y., June 23 (AP)—Gov Herbert H. Lehman today ordered district attorneys, sheriffs and other peace officers to apprehend and prosecute those conducting or participating in dog race betting and gambling.

"The people of the State of New York," the Governor said in telegrams to the officials, "expect the expeditious apprehension and prosecution of all those who violate the penal law by conducting betting and gambling on dog race tracks. It is my earnest hope the courts will likewise aid in the speedy disposition of any matters arising out of betting and gambling at dog race tracks which may come before them."

Governor Lehman recently vetoed the Hall bill to legalize dog racing and betting.

Stand-Out for Style!
ON PARK AVENUE, Michigan Boulevard or Main Street the verdict is exactly the same—the big, stunning Oldsmobile Eight is the real style hit of the year. Drive an Oldsmobile Eight and you step out in America's Style Leader . . . the Ace Performer of them all . . . the big, fine car that has everything, at a price that's amazingly moderate. Compare Oldsmobile Eight with any car within hundreds of its price. Top quality at popular price, you'll find, makes it a stand-out for value, as well as a stand-out for style!
"THE CAR THAT HAS EVERYTHING"
THE BIG FINE CAR OF POPULAR PRICE!
OLDSMOBILE 8

British Cabinet Shift—at London Waxworks



© Keystone

London Waxworks, to Keep Up to Date, Exchanges Mr. Baldwin for Mr. Chamberlain

Other Cabinet Members Appear Unperturbed as Attendants Remove Figure of Retired Prime Minister

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The scene depicted here is the recent British cabinet shift. Mr. Neville Chamberlain takes the place of Mr. Stanley Baldwin (now Earl Baldwin) at the head of the conference table. Not the real cabinet, of course, but the model at a famous London waxworks.

Waxworks have to be up to date. The gentlemen in white turn metaphors into action. A new film star joins the ranks of the famous—the gentlemen in white put her there; a new writer joins the literary circle of fame—they move one or two other writers and make a place for him.

The government makes a shift. So they shift the government. Pass the "Minister for Gas" along, Harry!

Spain in War Time—Vivid Contrasts

Famous Palaces Used for Offices by Loyalists

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Valencia, though it was once just a rich provincial town—very southern, with its baroque churches, crumbling palaces, narrow streets and half-dry river—has now taken on all the aspects of a capital. All the palaces are used for government offices, the hotels are crammed with journalists and visiting celebrities, the new airport is busy and the queues at the telegraph office are almost as long as the bread queues.

The tall blank white walls of convents now contain hospitals or barracks. The cafés are swarming, but place is always made for wounded soldiers.

Boys in red shirts and very young, very pretty, Red Cross nurses come round with collection boxes, or selling stamps for building a new "Komsomol," stamps for the war against illiteracy, for hospitals, for refugees Andalusian gypsies, picturesque and dirty, beg—and are forbidden to beg. Blind men play patriotic tunes on guitars.

The tram winds round the cathedral with its Gothic figures on the portal and packing cases ranged inside. Next to my house is a church of yellow stone dated 1772, used for garaging trucks. On my roof I am on a level with the sundial on this church. In the same little square is a market and the red flag with the hammer and sickle along with the Republican flag, hang over the door of the Communist headquarters.

Guns on Roofs

On the flat house-roofs, formerly used for keeping chickens and hanging washing, are the anti-aircraft guns manned by soldiers burned black by the sun and dressed only in bathing trunks. The washing is less because there is a shortage of soap, and the poultry population which once disturbed us all night with untimely crowing, has sadly decreased, not so much because the sanitary authorities forbid the keeping of livestock within the city limits as because of the temptation to slaughter all but the oldest and toughest, when meat is scarce and fish is scarcer.

The fishermen are afraid to go out among the mines and submarines and we have shellfish that can be got close to shore—such as shrimps. One day from Benicasim the fishing fleet went out full sail—two boats were sunk, the crews were drowned, the fleet hurried back.

On the beach there is a swimming pool full of bathers, and restaurants full of diners. One can see one of the control ships out at sea—a German warship; there is a beautiful schooner coming into port, and a loyal airplane reconnoitering.

The country round is marvellously fertile and intensively cultivated, like one great garden. It is called the "huerta"—the garden. The road is bordered with orange groves and roses. In parts it looks like China, for the rice fields are flooded and figures in big straw hats are paddling about planting the rice, and small boats are sailing on the waterways. Then, suddenly, in the midst of this peaceful landscape one comes upon a farm completely destroyed by a bomb.

Night Air Raids

At nights, when the moonlight vies with the searchlights in brilliance, air raid warnings are frequent and the younger members of the population, in a kind of emotional gayety, run out into the orchards laughing. Every night now they close up shops and cafes at half past seven; all shutters are barred, it is hot indoors, and the people, including all the wounded who can walk or hobble, stream out of town to the "huerta" for safety.

The underground refuges within the city are solidly made of concrete, a bomb fell on one the other day and did not penetrate, and to these go chiefly mothers with small babies, where they stay for hours very cheerfully and patiently.

On the Alameda, when taking a wounded man out for a drive in an antique victoria (old carriage, old horse, old driver), once perhaps occupied by an old English lady tourist, we get involved with the maneuvers of fresh troops who are drilling smartly; and we see from afar approaching the copper-colored tanned faces of two attachés from the British Embassy taking their brisk afternoon walk.

But the atmosphere in Valencia is a busy and a serious one. Morning and evening the newspapers, of which there are a great number, are bought avidly. With bad news the whole town is gloomy, the cinemas and cafes deserted.

Pleas to Public

The themes of posters and all public exhortations are monotonous but practical: "Unified command." "Increased production in industry and agriculture." "All the militias forged into the People's Army." "Work intensely to win the war." "Universal support for the government of the Popular Front." One depicting a house of cards says: "Enough experiments and attempts—first to win the war!" "Rise against a foreign invasion of our country." "The claws of Italian Fascism are attempting to seize Spain." "It is the duty of every citizen to hold out welcoming arms to the refugees of Madrid and Malaga." "Iron discipline in the rearguard."

People who come from Madrid to Valencia complain of the luxury and self-indulgence of the latter. But I went from Valencia to Barcelona.

Valencia is a martyr compared with Barcelona. I was positively ashamed of the frivolity and the complete lack of a sense of reality displayed by the Catalans in the face of this epic struggle. Despite the bombardments they too have suffered one feels that there the war is hardly even remembered. Except for the very good care which has been given to refugees in Catalonia (where social work is a strong point) hardly anything has been done to help a Spain fighting for its life—yet Barcelona is full of munition factories and hospital supplies. When tanks and planes are short of gas Barcelona has plenty of taxis plying for hire; with—final insult—rude drivers who refuse to give change and hoard silver pesetas.

Full of Spies

There it is a question of profiteering on food, petty rivalries, street disturbances and shootings (though in all fairness one must recall that in Valencia, where public order is perfect, one has an uneasy feeling of secret police constantly at work cleaning up the town). That Barcelona is full of spies and "agents-provocateurs" I had no doubt.

The P. O. U. M., or the extremist, left Communist group, which now only flourishes in Catalonia, is full of doubtful foreigners and indulges in agitation against the legitimate government which is either blind folly or definitely backed by the other side to cause breaches in the ranks of the Popular Front. The small-minded Catalanism of the inhabitants is only too easily worked upon. All this in the most modern and progressive part of Spain was very depressing to one interested in the government cause.

I was traveling with a wounded man. People asked if he had been wounded in the war as if they had never even heard of such a thing. The cafés were full, but not of ministers and generals discussing affairs of state, but of suspicious-looking foreigners, and many elegant young men, not in uniform, but in silk shirts and new linen summer suits, "señoritos" taking their ease. One gained the impression that the population (elsewhere fused into one bloc) was divided between a rich and rather frightened, but still comfortable bourgeoisie (my hairdresser complained that the war was bad for trade) and a working-class with only vague and remote ideals.

Superficial Reforms

The reforms which have taken place—for there they believe that war and revolution should be simultaneous and give most attention to the latter—are rather superficial and boasted of as if no such things had been seen in the world before.

Barcelona is a great place for showy street demonstrations and when I was there they were not lacking, but I can never feel that they give much in the way of useful results, and the slogans of the P. S. U. (Unified Socialists and Communists) familiar as those of Valencia and Madrid, were but cries in the wilderness of a handful of people.

There was a large procession of protest against the shelling of Almeria, which filed down the Ramblas with placards in the usual imposing manner and there were many "Pro Infancia" posters for children's week, one of a child happily fraternizing with a gigantic cockroach, saying, "Respect the animals and plants," and money was being collected for public nurseries. There was a book fair in progress which did credit to the industry, with many charming illustrated and instructive books, but they were obsessingly Catalan, history of Catalonia, geography of Catalonia, and mostly in the Catalan language. Just as a side issue was the most urgent of all, the one subject that cannot wait, Pro Euzkadi—for the Basque Country.

As to Bilbao

I do not know how Basques in Catalonia can feel when they think of events at Bilbao being elbowed aside by worthy, but surely postponable objects, such as an increase in culture and child welfare (already fairly well provided for in Catalonia) when perhaps the only thing which could save them would be an offensive on the Aragon front. This front has been slumbering inert since the beginning of the war. "No news on the Aragon front" is a standing joke in war communiqués. It is admitted that the insurgents have very little strength on this front but Catalonia is, or could be, strong in man power and war supplies, fresh, hardly touched.

But what does Barcelona do for Euzkadi, for the Basque Country? A theatrical painted cardboard effigy of the tree of Guernica is put up in the Plaza Catalunya, small shoddy penny raffles and lotteries to raise money for the Basques are arranged in booths, and there are splendid posters which I should have thought would touch the most indifferent conscience.

When I saw those posters of huge, lean, black, hatchet profiles, like North American Indians in berets, as if tattooed across their cheeks in white letters like scars: Irun, Durango, Guernica, Eibar—uncouth-sounding names even to a Spanish ear—with the crossed red, white and green flag of the Basque Nationalists behind, I was moved to think that the Basques, who have disputed every inch of ground against fearful odds, must be made of sterner stuff than the Catalans.

A Woman Writer Tells About Spain

The Monitor prints this intimate glimpse of present conditions in Valencia and Barcelona as written by a woman recently returned from Spain. The writer portrays in significant contrast the attitude of what is known as strictly Loyalist or Spanish Government territory and that of Catalonia where the people have the appearance of being indifferent to the conflict that is going on in the rest of Spain.

Capital of Catalonia Pursues Its Way About as Usual

Berlin to Continue Plans For Peace in Spain's Crisis

BERLIN, June 23 (AP)—Germany withdrew her warships from the "Hands-off Spain" control scheme today but insisted that she would seek "peaceful liquidation" of the Spanish war.

A Government spokesman announced that the Reich had withdrawn with Italy from the sea patrol scheme by which Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy have sought to supervise a 27-nation ban on foreign arms and fighters entering Spain.

But he said the action was taken merely because Anglo-French refusal of Germany's demand for a naval demonstration off Valencia had shown that there was no solidarity among the four powers where Germany's interests were involved.

Germany, the spokesman added, is more determined than ever to keep the Spanish war from igniting all of Europe.

The Cabinet met in the forenoon, with both Admiral Erich Raeder, Chief of Navy, and General Werner von Fritsch, commander of the army, participating.

Breakdown Denied

Germany has 12 ships, under command of Vice-Admiral Boehm, in Spanish waters. However, some saw an indication that Reichführer Hitler did not take the collapse of the non-intervention control scheme too seriously. With government officials, he attended a performance of "Aida" last night, in the midst of Europe-wide tension.

Spokesmen also said Germany was "disappointed, but not too surprised" over the London breakdown, caused by German demand for a warning to Valencia following an alleged Spanish Government torpedo attack on the Reich's cruiser Leipzig.

"Long post-war experience," these spokesmen said, had taught Germany that she could not expect real international solidarity "without recourse to a double yardstick where Germany is concerned."

LONDON, June 23 (AP)—Here is Germany's announcement of withdrawal from the Spanish non-intervention control scheme, as presented to Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden of Great Britain by the German Ambassador, Joachim von Ribbentrop:

Germany's Note

"The note follows: 'The German Government, after being notified of attacks on her cruiser Leipzig on June 15 and June 18, immediately informed the powers engaged in the Spanish sea control that they were unwilling to expose their naval forces, while entrusted with an international task, to further target practice off red Spain.

"'The German Government has limited to a minimum the guarantees which had to be asked for the safety of German ships in requesting a naval demonstration of the four control powers, thus to express definite, obvious and solidaric warning. Since the British and French Governments were not ready to agree even to this minimum request, the German Government regrets to state that among the control powers that spirit of solidarity is lacking which forms an indispensable condition for the execution of a common international task. The German Government has therefore decided to withdraw finally from the control scheme.'"

German Press Critical Of British Attitude On Alleged Leipzig Attack

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 23—Berlin newspapers today, with their accustomed unanimity, said that Germany had a right to expect Britain and France to fulfill the obligations following on the "iniquitous" attack on the cruiser Leipzig, which was a clear case provided for by the International Non-Intervention Committee.

It is further argued that as England and France refuse to reply to direct provocation in the manner customary among naval powers, on whom an immense world-wide responsibility rests, Germany is justified in taking her own measures to protect German lives and property when engaged in international duty.

Eden Criticized

The Völkischer Beobachter, leading National Socialist organ, accuses the British Foreign Secretary of endeavoring to ignore "in his customary superficial manner" Germany's anxiety regarding her seamen.

London can hardly expect, this newspaper adds, that Germany will continue to take part in the "experiment," for she refuses absolutely to permit German sailors to be used to remedy the ignorance of English diplomats concerning the real nature of Bolshevism.

"Britain Fears Results"

The Börsenzeitung asserts that the British Government has left its obligations unfulfilled because it feared that by doing its duty it might give offense to its own Opposition and especially that it might furnish the Socialists with fresh materials for agitation.

The Kölnische Zeitung maintains that the failure of the non-intervention committee to act means victory for Valencia and the power behind it, since the lack of solidarity must be accepted by "Red Spaniards" as direct incitement to proceed against the ships of one or the other of the control powers. This newspaper also regrets that the British attitude renders the visit of the Reich's Foreign Minister to London impossible, "at least for the present."

Markilo Markers
Five regular styles and extra sizes. Charcoal pencils and erasers. Celluloid Envelope Frames for Art Panels, colored edges. Samples and circulars on request.
The Dozen System, a Booklet, 25c
MARKILO COMPANY
3633 So. Racine Avenue Chicago, Ill.

Page & Shaw
SUNDAY MUSICAL
10 AM
WBZ

Your STAY in PORTLAND
Here at the gateway to a great vacationland you can experience true "Down East" hospitality and cooking midst modern accommodations . . . from $2.50.
* THE LAFAYETTE *
Portland Maine
J. C. MAHER, MANAGER

RUGS...
Certified-CLEANED
GUARANTEED BY GOOD HOUSEKEEPING
(as advertised therein)
UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE CLEANED
MUrray Hill 4-6666
C. H. BROWN CO.
305 East 45th Street, New York
Member Certified Rug Cleaners Institute

Flowers for June Weddings
FLOWERS by WIRE sent anywhere—any time
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

A PERFECT PERMANENT
My unique method imparts to your hair life and sparkle. Your permanent looks as though it were the result of your hair's natural waviness. Long hair made to look like a bob. Undetectable hair coloring. Creator of individual hair styles
Berthold COIFFEUR
22 E. 54th St. Plaza 3-5354 New York City

BUY SOME TODAY at Your Dealer's
Dr. Ross DOG AND CAT FOOD

IT MAY BE YOUR DOG!
The lost or stolen pet often falls victim to vivisection. 400,000 dogs are vivisected in the United States annually. Experimenters may burn, freeze, poison, starve or mutilate these helpless creatures without fear of punishment.
"There will come a time when the world will look back to modern vivisection in the name of science as they now do to burning at the stake in the name of religion."
Dr. Henry J. Bigelow
Harvard Medical School 1849-1884
PROTEST!
JOIN

The New England Anti-Vivisection Society
6 Park Street, Boston Lafayette 6020
Associate Membership $1.00 Active Membership $5.00
This organization is dependent upon dues, donations, and bequests.

End of 'Warlordism' in China Aim of Unified Army Control; Chiang Gains Added Powers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Far - reaching changes in China's military machinery are understood to be in prospect. If they work out as the Monitor correspondent is informed the plan provides, they will have the following results:

1. "Warlordism" in China will be struck a death blow through the fact that all the personal provincial armies will come directly under sole administrative control of the National Government at Nanking.

2. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek will be in a supreme military position, for, as generalissimo, he will be at the center of this unified army machine.

3. Reorganization of the National Government's military commission will entail a change both of name and of personnel, with the significant result that certain officers regarded as not wholly personally loyal to General Chiang will find themselves sidetracked to new posts with high-sounding titles but little real authority.

Dates From Sian Coup

This proposed change dates back, it is understood, to the "Sian coup" of Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang and other Northwest leaders although they are now far from being the targets to any great extent. Instead, a number of well-known officials in Nanking are the ones at whom the shakeup will strike, although every effort will be made to "save their faces" before the nation and no humiliation of any sort will be brought upon them. In fact, the whole success of the plan depends upon its being peacefully put through with apparent asquiescence of everyone concerned, in the interest of a more united country and an increase in "modern efficiency."

Of course, to be completely effective, such a reorganization must reach over a period of years, in all probability, and entail assumption by the National Government of financial responsibility for upkeep of the provincial forces which under present conditions is quite out of the question. As a matter of fact, the National Government would have no desire to take up responsibility for the maintenance of probably 1,000,000 men, scattered over many thousands of miles of territory and of very dubious value except for fighting on their native heaths. But in principle it is an unavoidable duty for the Government sooner or later to assume supreme jurisdiction over all forces in more concrete form than has ever been achieved thus far.

Steady Pressure

The sensation of steady pressure from outside the country, chiefly from Japan, has rendered many areas far more willing to acknowledge the military as well as diplomatic headship of the National Government than ever before, since it is realized that only in union can there be any effective strength to resist. But in such remote areas as West China (notably Szechuen), the southwest province of Kwangsi, and the northwest, which was the scene of the December coup, there has been great reluctance to let Nanking go too far in domination, though at times there have been spontaneous demonstrations of unity from leaders who have felt the prick of external encroachment. Gen. Han Fu-chu of Shantung, who recently paid a quiet but closely observed call on General Chiang at Fenghwa, is probably an example in point.

In matters of this sort, the generalissimo works in two ways. He keeps Nanking control close in his own hands even when he remains away from the capital, and he travels about, mostly by American airplane, to maintain contact with the situations in the various areas His methods are at once deviously Oriental and brusquely Occidental as occasion requires. One of the few men in China who is able to make up his mind concretely and act with decision, he has been building his strength ever since establishment of the National Government in 1927, and yet (foreign press generalizations to the contrary notwithstanding) he has kept away from assuming a dictator's role in any ordinarily accepted sense. Much of his seeming dictatorship has been merely the expression of a willingness to act when others were hesitant.

Sage Hen Nearly Extinct

Among the vanishing species of wild life which government naturalists are seeking to protect and rehabilitate is the sage hen.

Chandler & Co.
BOSTON

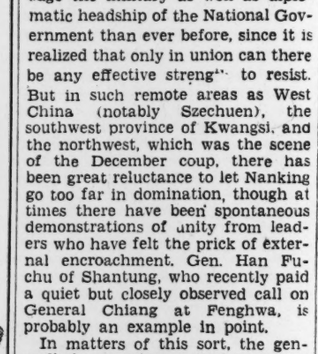
IN HALF SIZES

Sheer Jacket Costume

16.95

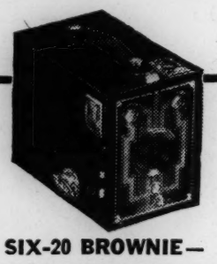
The dress is smartly, simply tailored with short sleeves for coolness! The cape sleeved jacket creates young, slender lines!

Third Floor



If SIMPLICITY is what you want in a camera

JIFFY KODAK SIX-20—
The original "open in a jiffy" picture maker. Two brilliant reflecting finders. The picture size is 2¼ x 3¼ inches. The price, $8.



SIX-20 BROWNIE—
Capable Diway lens. Extra-large finders. Pictures, 2¼ x 3¼ inches. Sells for only $3.25.

BULLET
Handy to carry, simple to use; no focusing—just aim, and "shoot." Spiral-extension lens mount. Direct-view, eye-level finder. Pictures, 1⅝ x 2½ inches, $2.85.

THE SIMPLER you like your picture taking, the better you'll like the cameras featured here; they come pretty close to being automatic. Just aim, click, and you've got your picture. A good picture, for all have thoroughly dependable lens and shutter equipment.

We have other Kodaks that are priced from $5 up, Brownies may be had for as little as $1. May we show them to you?

• • •

You'll like our prompt, careful developing, printing and enlarging. Bring in your films.

EASTMAN Kodak STORES INC.

NEW YORK, Madison Avenue at 45th
745 Fifth Avenue
235 West 23rd Street
PHILADELPHIA, 1020 Chestnut Street
117 S. 16th Street
ATLANTIC CITY, 1735 Boardwalk
BOSTON, 38 Bromfield St., Hotel Statler
BALTIMORE, 309 North Charles St.
WASHINGTON, 607 14th Street N. W.
PITTSBURGH, 606 Wood Street

Pet That Teaches Patience

Photo by Robert B. Kolsbun

The Turtle

Everyday Adventures
Second of Eight Poem-Pictorials

My turtle has a roof of shingles
Like our house, and when it pours,
Does he hear the raindrop music
When he draws his head indoors?

Colette M. Kolsbun

Convention Debates Salary Problem

Delegates Seem to Prefer Paying Legislators From Treasury

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, June 22, 1787

In a session of wrestling with details as to membership of the lower legislative branch, the Federal Convention today stuck to the policy of payment out of the National Treasury rather than by the states. It also inserted a minimum age limit of 25 years for members of this house, but hesitated at removing the ineligibility to other office for a year after serving there.

The question of whether the general government or the states shall be the paymaster of the lawmakers has become a moot one and may not be settled yet, as the South Carolina delegation left a parliamentary move by which to reopen it tomorrow.

Judge Ellsworth of Connecticut first moved to substitute state payment for federal when this clause of the committee report came up today. Different manners of living obtain in different states, he observed, and moreover if membership is to be proportionate the number will not be burdensome on smaller states.

New States Considered

Judge Sherman and Mr. Gorham supported him, as did also Hugh Williamson of North Carolina, whose state has had difficulties with its western territory attempting to break off as the State of Franklin or Tennessee.

Of the prospective new states in the west, Mr. Williamson said "They will be poor, will pay little into the common treasury and will have a different interest from the old states. I do not think, therefore, that the established states ought to pay the expenses of men who will be employed in thwarting their measures and interests."

James Madison objected to this declaring, "If the western states hereafter should be admitted into the Union, they ought to be considered as equals and as brethren It is of common concern that such provisions be made as will invite the most capable and respectable characters into the service."

Governor Randolph also immediately opposed state payment of legislators. He and Mr. King and Mr Wilson argued that they should not be made dependent on the states or state governments' wishes, but that the whole nation is interested in their services and should pay them

Mr. Hamilton urged this with especial vehemence. "Those who pay are the master of those who are paid," he said. "It has been often asserted that the interests of the general and of the state legislatures are precisely the same. This cannot be true. The views of the governed are often materially different from those who govern. A state government will ever be the rival power of the general government."

"But if we are so jealous of the state legislatures," answered Judge Ellsworth, "will they not have reason to be equally jealous of us? If I return to my state and tell them we made such and such regulations because we dared not trust you, will they adopt your government? Let it be remembered, that without their approbation your government is nothing more than a rope of sand."

Mr. Wilson replied he knew state officers would oppose it and was for submitting the plan instead to the people of the states.

Five-to-Four Vote

On the roll call, Massachusetts Connecticut and the two Carolinas favored state payment, while New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware Maryland and Virginia opposed, the remaining two being divided.

Col. George Mason brought up the desirability of an age qualification for membership in the lower house remarking on "the deficiency of young politicians," and proposed 25 years as a minimum.

"I think it absurd," he said, "that a man today should not be permitted by the law to make a bargain for himself, and tomorrow should be authorized to manage the affairs of a great nation. It has been said that Congress has proved a good school for our young men. It may be so, but I prefer that they should bear the expense of their own education."

The motion was carried by seven states to three.

A considerable debate followed on the proposal of Mr. Gorham to strike out the rule which would make members of the lower house ineligible to office in the national government for a year after the expiration of their terms. He and his colleague, Mr. King, thought this was refining too much and would discourage merit and fetter appointments.

Refers to Washington

Mr. Wilson also pointed out that such a rule might prevent calling upon a much-needed commander in time of war, indirectly recalling the appointment of the Commander-in-Chief from Congress at the outbreak of the late war.

Mr. Hamilton opposed all exclusions and refinements except that a member should vacate every other office while holding his seat.

"Take mankind as they are," he said, "and what are they governed by? Their passions. There may be in every government a few choice spirits who may act from more worthy motives. One great error is that we suppose mankind more honest than they are. Our prevailing passions are ambition and interest; and it will ever be the duty of a wise government to avail itself of these passions in order to make them subservient to the public good."

The motion was opposed, however, by Colonel Mason and Pierce Butler, urging that the door must be shut against corruption and intrigue. Referring to "the luxury and venality already among us," Colonel Mason declared, "If it is not checked we shall have ambassadors to every petty state in Europe—the little republic of St. Marino not excepted. I admire many parts of the British constitution and government, but I detest their corruption."

The vote ended in a tie—four to four with three states tied within themselves; so the motion failed and the ineligibility remains.

1787— Making the Constitution —1937

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution. The convention has decided upon a National Legislature of two houses rather than one but appears to be moving toward a crisis over whether representation shall be by states or according to population. Today: Convention sticks to previous ruling that salaries of legislators shall be paid by the National Treasury rather than by the states.

Tomorrow: Delegates see-saw into a reversal of the decision to pay members of lower branch of legislature from National Treasury.

Status of New States in Western Territory Up for Discussion

Cool IN NEW YORK

EACH room in the Hotel Paramount has an electric fan, private bath and shower, circulating ice water and outside exposure. The restaurant is AIR CONDITIONED.

It's a matter of minutes to register—for hours of pleasurable living, in the New York manner.

21 STORIES—CAPACITY 1000

From $2.50 single,... $4.00 double

Hotel PARAMOUNT
46th ST., WEST OF B'WAY
NEW YORK

CHARLES L. ORNSTEIN, Manager

Relief Cost Under New Deal Now Totals $14,000,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23 — Approximately $14,000,000,000 has been appropriated by Congress for federal relief since President Roosevelt took office in 1933.

The new relief bill, which has been passed by the House and Senate, makes available a total of $2,063,000,000 for the next fiscal year beginning July 1. In addition to $1,500,000,000 in new money, it also authorizes the expenditure of $223,000,000 from left-over WPA funds and $340,000,000 from unexpended balances and revolving funds of the Public Works Administration.

Since the Federal Government assumed a major share of the relief load in 1933, appropriations have been as follows:

1933	$3,300,000,000
1934	$2,374,000,000
1935	4,880,000,000
1936	2,214,000,000
1937	2,063,000,000
Total	$14,831,000,000

Little Change in Policies

Little change in spending policies is expected in the next year. Most of the money will be turned over in a lump sum to the WPA to be spent on work projects with high labor and low material costs.

All efforts in Congress to bring about a change in relief policy were voted down. They included:

A move led by outstanding Senate Democrats to slow up spending by requiring states and local communities to pay a larger share of WPA programs in their territory.

A Republican attempt, injected at the last minute by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan, to turn relief administration back to the states.

A House drive to take control away from the President by specifying how at least part of the huge fund should be spent.

Follows Roosevelt Plan

All these proposed amendments were overridden as objectionable to the White House, and the bill finally passed in virtually the same form recommended by the President the middle of April.

Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, has estimated he can provide a year's work for between 1,600,000 and 1,700,000 relief workers with the money appropriated. Latest WPA employment reports showed 1,980,236 on the rolls. Workers are being dropped at the rate of approximately 20,000 a week.

In recent years it has become a habit of the Works Progress Administration to give out all its money and then ask for more along toward the end of the fiscal year. To stop this double appropriation Congress this year inserted a proviso that the money must be allotted on a 12 months' basis.

Vandenberg's Amendment

Senator Vandenberg indicated that he did not expect his amendment to have the spending of relief money returned to state control, but he put himself on record as predicting that such a step must be taken some day "if the credit of the Federal Government is not to be destroyed."

He declared: "There is a limit beyond which the federal credit cannot be stretched. No Senator should put any obligation ahead of the obligation that none shall go hungry, but the realistic problem is one of meeting the situation with less expense."

Also voted down was a motion of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts, to set aside $20,000,000 for an unemployment census. Making his maiden speech in the Senate, Mr. Lodge contended that "until we have the facts, we can never deal with this problem."

Children to Attend Special Matinees Of Stratford Plays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, Eng.—Special matinees for large audiences of school children are being arranged by the management of the Stratford-on-Avon Shakespeare Festival this summer.

The idea is for educational authorities in large centers all over Britain to organize their school curricula so that considerable numbers of school children can travel together to Stratford-on-Avon to see any play chosen from the season's repertoire and return on the same day.

The railway companies are cooperating with the Festival management and the school authorities.

Virginia Professor Honored by Lawyers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—Gerrard Glenn, professor of law in the University of Virginia, has been honored by election to membership in the council of the American Law Institute it was announced today by the president, John Lloyd Newcomb.

The council of the American Law Institute is made up of 33 of the nation's leading jurists, attorneys and teachers of law and includes two members of the United States Supreme Court, Justice Benjamin Cordoza and Justice Owen J. Roberts. George Wharton Pepper is its president, and Elihu Root was its honorary president.

The American Law Institute it at present engaged in preparing a restatement of American common law, and Professor Glenn has for some time had a hand in this task as one of the members of the security group. He will continue his work with this group and will attend the next annual meeting of the council of the institute to be held in Washington in May.

William Draper Lewis, former dean of law in the University of Pennsylvania, is director of the American Law Institute. One alumnus of the University of Virginia, Henry Upsom Simms of Birmingham, Ala., is a member of the council, and Dean Armistead M. Dobie is a member of the group on the conflict of laws.

— A SUMMER SECRET —
Iced Postum

is refreshing, delicious
easy to make
AND...CONTAINS NO CAFFEIN!

DEEP SEA Vacations

Treat yourself to a cruise on the sparkling old Atlantic. Sail on luxurious liners to visit new places and see new sights. Leave from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Savannah, Jacksonville or Miami to vacation points — North and South. We have dozens of delightful all-expense tours to suggest to you.

★ ★

For interesting illustrated folder, apply any railroad ticket agent or authorized tourist agent; or Merchants & Miners Line in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Norfolk, Savannah, Jacksonville or Miami.

MERCHANTS & MINERS Line

CHEVROLET TRUCKS

Chevrolet users say:
"They're the most economical trucks for all-round duty"

Perfected Hydraulic Brakes . . . Greatest Pulling Power in Their Price Range . . . New Steelstream Styling

CHEVROLET
FOR ECONOMICAL TRANSPORTATION

"Give us a truck with ample pulling power . . . one that is economical . . . one that will give reliable service over a long period for the least money."

That is the demand of all truck operators, and thousands of Chevrolet users will tell you that the best answer is—Chevrolet trucks!

Chevrolet trucks have the *greatest pulling power* in their price range . . . because they have a New High-Compression Valve-in-Head Engine which wrings the last ounce of power out of every gallon of fuel.

Chevrolet trucks are the most *economical* for all-round duty . . . because they give maximum gas and oil mileage, and will keep on serving over a long period with minimum care and attention.

And Chevrolet trucks are safer, more modern, more durable . . . because they're the only low-priced trucks with Perfected Hydraulic Brakes, New Steelstream Styling, Pressure Stream Lubrication, and extra-strong Chevrolet construction throughout.

Ask your nearest Chevrolet dealer for a thorough demonstration—*today!*

General Motors Installment Plan—monthly payments to suit your purse.

CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, *General Motors Sales Corporation*, DETROIT, MICH.

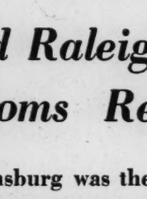
"MORE POWER per gallon LOWER COST per load"

THE FREEMAN CO.
Presents
Wilbur Coon
ARCH FITTER SHOES that correct ankle wobble! With perfectly balanced Wilbur Coon Arch Fitters you can achieve grace and poise with comfort.
3628 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
(OPEN EVENINGS)
Our only store in Philadelphia

20 Aristocrat Products
1. Certified Milk
2. Guernsey "AA" Milk
3. "A" Milk
4. Grade A Vitamin D Milk
5. Grade B Vitamin D Milk
6. Special B Milk
7. Regular B Milk
8. Chocolate Milk
9. Chocolate Drink
10. Cream Buttermilk
11. Light Cream
12. Medium Cream
13. Heavy Cream
14. Sour Cream
15. Sweet Butter
16. Salt Butter
17. Cheese
18. White Eggs
19. Brown Eggs
20. Acidophilus Milk
SCOTT POWELL
DAIRY Aristocrat PRODUCTS
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Evs. 1234 West 1731

CUMMINGS COAL
Call GLAdstone 0900 TODAY
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
Naturally Superior
GERM'T'N AVE. at WAYNE JCT.
5036 WARRINGTON W. PHILA.

NO TRUCE IN OUR WAR ON UNSAFE TIRES

It's a fight to the finish. Blow-out accidents that kill or injure thousands *must be stamped out!*
WE'RE FIGHTING BLOW-OUTS WITH *SAFE* SILVERTOWNS
—the only tires in the world that have the Life-Saver Golden Ply. This is a layer of special rubber and full-floating cords, scientifically treated to resist the terrific *blowout-causing* heat generated inside all tires by today's high speeds. Yet, remember Silvertowns cost much less than other super-quality tires!


Don't gamble on tires. See us today about Silvertowns for your car.
GOODRICH Silvertown Stores
1955 HUNTING PARK AVE. PHILADELPHIA
YORK RD. and HILLSIDE AVE. JENKINTOWN, PA.
15 W. LANCASTER AVE. ARDMORE, PA.

Setup of Steel Investigation Appears Fixed to Aid Unions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23 — More than ever in the steel strike crisis that has spread across seven states it appears that it is this capital which is pulling the strings which ultimately will decide the defeat or victory of John L. Lewis and his C. I. O.

It is the President who has named the three-man steel mediation board now attempting to solve the problem. The high caliber of Charles P. Taft II, head of the board, is admitted, but he has fallen heir to a situation in which the strategic position seems to be on the side of the strikers. This must be frankly recognized at the outset, in view of observers here, who see both in the mediation board setup and in the latest invitation of the Senate Post Office Committee to Tom Girdler, chairman of the board of the Republic Steel Corporation, many behind-the-scenes motives, which require understanding for a complete picture of what is going on.

Setup Aids Strikers

The first point stressed here is that the preservation of the status quo materially aids the strikers. The mediation board is called into being at a time of violence almost amounting to civil war. It is natural, indeed almost automatic, for the board as its first request, to urge the preservation of the status quo. This does not mean that it is not impartial, it can hardly do anything else. Yet this is exactly what the strikers desire. The plants are in large measure shut, or picketed, fires banked, production low. Employers are anxious to end this status quo. They find themselves in tacit conflict with the board at the outset. It is not taking sides either way to point out this fact. If the plants are not opened, the workers almost certainly will win their strike. Gov. George H. Earle of Pennsylvania has closed the big Cambria plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation by martial law, after Eugene Grace refused to close it at the Governor's invitation.

This is the first point in the present relationship of governmental authority dealing with the strike. Governors Earle and Davey have each, in his own way, moved to keep peace by a step which obliquely aids the strikers, and the mediation board itself under the circumstances surrounding its creation, and certainly fully understood by President Roosevelt, finds itself taking the same position. Just how the board could do anything else it is hard to see. The companies may be right or wrong in refusing to sign a contract with the C. I. O., but having refused and with a New Deal Administration in Washington and a set of New Deal Governors, the result that has followed comes almost automatically.

Girdler Faces Inquiry

The second point deals with Mr. Girdler before the Post Office Committee, where he testifies tomorrow. Superficially, it might be supposed he had been summoned by his enemies, in order to submit to the characteristic senatorial inquisition before a Democratic committee headed by Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, a New Deal stalwart.

Actually the fact is the reverse. Mr. Girdler has been summoned by conservative senators, who undoubtedly hope he will be given a forum for a resounding statement of his case. The Post Office Committee probably comprises as many conservatives as any major committee in the Senate.

The New Dealers would like to see Mr. Girdler brought before the La Follette Civil Liberties Subcommittee, where he would receive sharp treatment. By an accident Mr. La Follette happens to be also a member of the Post Office Committee.

But in this instance, Mr. Girdler is invited to the Post Office Committee at the instance of Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina, who yesterday attacked the Administration's strike policy, by Rush D. Holt (D) of West Virginia, who for personal reasons is opposed to the Administration and has been fighting John L. Lewis; by H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, who initiated the move against the Post Office Department for failing to break picket lines with food for the steel non-strikers, and by Ernest W. Gibson (R) of New Hampshire, another New Deal critic.

Thus, although the committee contains many more Democrats than Republicans, Mr. Girdler will receive at least a 50-50 opportunity of making any denunciation of the C. I. O.'s alleged violence he sees fit. With Mr. La Follette and certain other progressives on hand, friction is expected within the committee.

Definite Headway

Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of labor, at a press conference said the Federal Mediation Board is making "definite headway toward solution of the problem that keeps strikers and steel operators apart."

Miss Perkins declared "Mr. Girdler has made such definite announcements on his stand as to make mediation very difficult." On the other hand, she declared "Mr. Murray has shown himself somewhat flexible and at the time when Gov. Martin Davey of Ohio was attempting to mediate, Mr. Murray agreed to several modifications of his position."

Miss Perkins expressed hope the period of mediation would be "very brief." She reiterated her request that the status quo be preserved. She explained her understanding of the status quo requests as stipulating that all struck plants be kept closed during peace negotiations.

Meanwhile, John L. Lewis has returned from the steel strike area, declaring there is no prospect of immediate settlement. "Nothing has been accomplished yet," he said. "We're subject to the mediation board's call at Cleveland."

MANN & DILKS
Manufacturers, Importers and Retailers of Men's and Women's Wearing Apparel
Men's Bathing Suits
Sport Coats, Slacks and Shirts Substantial Reduction in Women's Department
1630 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

JAPANESE BEETLE SPRAYING
Up-to-Date Power Equipment
CHAS. B. TILTON
102 Walnut Street, Jenkintown
representing Robert H. Kraeger Co.
OGONTZ 4539-J

Junior Leader

Roswell P. Rosengren
Of Buffalo, N. Y., New President of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce

Strike Violence Is Condemned By Junior C. of C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., June 23 — The United States Junior Chamber of Commerce delivered one final blow at disturbing elements in the country at its last session Saturday—condemnation of strike violence.

Outstanding in a list of resolutions passed by the eighteenth annual gathering of the Junior chamber was that relating to violation of law, both by capital and labor.

The resolution, as adopted unanimously, said "We condemn without reservation the violation of law on the part of either capital or labor."

"We insist that punishment of anyone for violations of the law be judicially prosecuted, determined and imposed, and we condemn the acts of any men or group of men in setting themselves up as lawmakers, and law enforcers, defying law and order and assuming the rights of judge and executioner.

"That if Congressmen and Senators are correct in their statement that while the existing law can compel industry to comply with provisions of the Wagner bill there is no law making organized labor or its members responsible for the acts of violence, intimidation and contract-breaking of which they may be guilty, such law be promptly so amended or such additional statutes as may be necessary be enacted so as to make both sides to labor disputes equally responsible."

Before the measure reached the floor of the convention a paragraph calling on government agencies to "restore order and stop anarchy and revolution" was deleted by the resolutions committee. They said for the measure to contain such a statement admitted that such situations exist now in the country.

Among other resolutions adopted by the Junior chamber, a request was made of the post office department to use traffic safety slogans on its stamp canceling machines.

As one of its closing acts the organization selected Oakland, Calif., as the site of the 1938 convention.

A banquet closed the session at which the Junior chamber's new president, Roswell P. Rosengren of Buffalo, N. Y., spoke. He lauded the success of the convention, the largest attendance in the history of the group, and urged furtherance of the plans already adopted by the young businessmen.

Jobs Are Plentiful, South Carolina Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's economic status has improved, according to Gov. Olin D. Johnston, to a point where unemployment in the State is practically negligible. There remains, the Governor said, the usual problem of persons unable to work. He said he expected the social security program would take care of this need.

"They are even asking me to release prisoners from the state penitentiary to fill the jobs," he remarked. "Anyone who wants work and is able can find it in South Carolina now."

Pittsburgh Papers Shut Down

PITTSBURGH, June 23 (AP)—The International Typographical Union ordered 150 mailing room workers today to end a strike that forced Pittsburgh's three daily newspapers to suspend publication and made 5000 other employees idle.

The newspapers are members of three of the nation's biggest chains—the Sun-Telegraph of the Hearst organization, the Post Gazette, a Paul Block unit, and the Press, a Scripps-Howard publication.

Union officers disavowed the strike, which began late yesterday on the Press and Sun-Telegram, and joined publishers in declaring it violated a wage contract which does not expire until Jan. 7, 1938.

"All members who fail or refuse to this order (to return to work)," the union warned, "shall stand suspended from membership."

The international secretary-treasurer was directed to refuse further dues or assessments from "any and all members" who do not return to work and the local union's charter was suspended temporarily.

Strike leaders could not be contacted for a statement.

Publishers said mailers had demanded increases of $1.20 a day for day work and $1.50 for night work. The existing contract provides $6.80 a day and $7 a night.

A few hours before the union's action, Gov. George H. Earle, in Harrisburg, Penna., urged mailers to go back to their jobs.

The Sun-Telegraph and the Press, afternoon newspapers, published early editions yesterday, but were forced to omit editions scheduled after the strike was called.

The Post-Gazette, only morning newspaper, printed a few copies of its first night edition, but did not attempt to put them on the streets.

Hearst Newspapers In N. Y. to Merge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23—The New York American, William Randolph Hearst's daily morning newspaper here, will cease publication on Friday, when it will be consolidated with the New York Journal, Hearst afternoon publication, and the New York Mirror, tabloid, owned by Mr. Hearst and which is printed every morning, announcement today says.

The New York American's Associated Press and New York City News Association's daily franchises, along with many of its daily features and with its Associated Press membership and other press association franchises, will go to the Evening Journal.

The passing of the New York American marks the withdrawal of Mr. Hearst from the standard daily morning field in this city, in which he has been active for 42 years.

The future of the rank and file of about 4000 employees of the three Heart newspapers here was left in doubt by the pending merger. The workers, however, have issued a warning that they would oppose dismissals as a result of the consolidation. The American has about 2800 workers.

Marquetand's Candies
When in town you will enjoy stopping at our 914 Chestnut Street Store for luncheon 12 to 2, and afternoon tea 2 to 5. THE MENU CONTAINS NO END OF GOOD THINGS at MODERATE PRICES
Marquetand's for Better Candies including Delicious Old-Fashioned Chocolates and Famous Butter Creams
At our three stores
914 CHESTNUT STREET
3633 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
3630 NORTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA

Have those necessary repairs . . . restylings . . . relinings . . . cleanings . . . to your FURS done now at summer rates
Theo. F. Siefert
Furs of the Better Grade
1714 WALNUT ST.
PHILADELPHIA

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Old Raleigh Tavern Rooms Reproduced
Williamsburg was the centre of wealth and culture in the Virginia of Colonial days—and here on the Ninth Floor at Strawbridge & Clothier's you may feel the very atmosphere of the Eighteenth Century, in the faithfully reproduced rooms of the old Raleigh Tavern, the stopping place and social rendezvous for the Gentry of Williamsburg, when it was the Capital City of the proudest colony of England.
Be sure to visit these rooms of quaint and elegant simplicity—and if you would like to enjoy the charm of the furniture and decorations in your own home, just remember that we are distributors for Williamsburg Craftsmen, Incorporated, makers of these Colonial reproductions.

Unauthorized Auto Strikes Studied by C. I. O. and Union

DETROIT, June 23 (AP)—The United Automobile Workers of America and the Committee for Industrial Organization plunged into an investigation of unauthorized automobile strikes today.

The secret inquiry began at Flint, Mich., and concerned stoppages of work in General Motors plants there since the U. A. W. A. and the corporation signed an agreement March 12 following a prolonged strike.

A union delegation went to the General Motors offices in Detroit at the same time to open negotiations seeking revision of that agreement.

John Brophy, director of the C. I. O., came to Detroit late yesterday and, after conferring with Homer Martin, union president, went to Flint to join Wyndham Mortimer, first vice-president, in the strike investigation.

200 Suspensions of Work

William S. Knudsen, president of General Motors, said last week there have been 200 suspensions of work in 48 plants of the corporation since the signing of the agreement, which provided that strikes would not be called until all attempts to negotiate differences had failed.

Mr. Martin, while promising to discipline any union instigators of unauthorized strikes, said the same day that the management was responsible for many of the disputes which precipitated the strikes.

A union committee preceded Mr. Brophy and Mr. Mortimer to Flint and laid the ground work for the investigation. Its members are Fred Pieper, Atlanta; Willis Marrer, Cincinnati; John Soltis, Cleveland, and Frank Tucci, Tarrytown, N. Y.

It was understood the second Consumers Power Company strike also would be investigated.

Martin Heads Delegation

Mr. Martin headed a delegation of representatives of 18 locals in the General Motors negotiations. Adjustment of wages was said to be a chief topic, but it was reported also that the U. A. W. A. was asking for a 35-hour week and sole collective bargaining. The present agreement is in force until Aug. 11.

The union announced two more steps in its campaign to organize the 89,300 workers at the Ford Motor Company plant in suburban Dearborn.

The first was distribution of union literature today to employees entering Detroit in automobiles and street cars after leaving work.

A special "Ford Edition" of the United Auto Worker, the union's periodical, will be circulated at the plant's gates July 7. J. J. Kennedy, an organizer, said the U. A. W. A. was "arranging for state police protection" to prevent a recurrence of the fighting which accompanied an attempt to distribute union literature there May 26.

Johnson Urges 'Discipline'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23—Inexperience in strikes is chiefly responsible for violence that has marked the industrial troubles on the steel mill front, in the opinion of Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, former National Recovery Administration head. When this inexperience gives place to experience, a new picture will be presented, General Johnson holds, and differences between employers and workers will be settled by orderly processes.

Meanwhile, illegality breeds illegality, he told nearly 1000 members of the Furniture Exchange and retail furniture buyers from nearly every state in the Union here last night. "Where law does not govern," he said, "either cunning or violence and superior strength will take its place."

Companies Criticized

General Johnson criticized the attitude of the independent steel companies who have refused to sign union contracts after having agreed verbally to union terms. He saw this also as a result of "inexperience" on the part of industrial management, declaring it was not easy for old managers, superintendents and foremen who had been brought up in the anti-union tradition and taught to regard every organizer as an agitator and an enemy, suddenly to begin sitting with labor spokesmen to talk over and settle their differences by peaceful means.

Nobody recognizes more clearly the lack of discipline among the "raw recruits" of labor than do the leaders of the Committee for Industrial Organization, General Johnson declares, adding that they were "moving as promptly as possible" to correct the situation.

General Johnson, while optimistic regarding the future of employer-employee relations, saw danger in the trend of the Federal Government. He placed himself on record as in agreement with the general aims of the New Deal, although he "publicly deprecated the adroit, uncandid and too clever way" in which proposals for reorganization of the federal judiciary were put forward.

Method Called "Furtive"

"This slick and furtive method did not abate," he continued. "One after the other, with machine-gun rapidity, there appeared the government reorganization plan, the Black-Connery wage and hour bill, the insistence on further lump-sum relief appropriations, the suggestion that 10 or 15 per cent of even regular appropriations be subject to shift from department to department within the executive direction, the Norris plan to divide the United States into seven economic provinces under seven proconsular commissions, with authority practically to take over the electric power gridwork of the United States, which is a means of controlling the industries of the United States.

"In the meantime there has been much rumor of another plan about to be proposed, but not yet revealed. According to usually well-informed gossip, this bill proposes to take away by taxes enough of the income of the upper two-thirds of the income brackets to give to the lower one-third to create something approaching equality of average income in all brackets. Of course, a pooling of all income and its equal distribution is pure Communism."

A New Threat to Temperance

(Continued from Page 1)

increase in conviction for drunken driving—all these developments have the brewers fearful, and that fear is reflected in virtually every issue of the brewers' trade magazines. The evidence suggests that the threat of rising public hostility has been graphically presented to the brewers and that the present foundation is the result.

The brewers have apparently decided to meet these threats to their security by the services of a highly skilled publicity organization. The publicity of this organization has made some professions of remedying prevailing abuses. But there is ample evidence to warrant the conclusion that the propaganda campaign may be an actual substitute and dodge for any tangible action to correct the abuses against which the public is protesting.

Even a section of the brewing industry itself is interpreting the foundation as a façade through which the propaganda trumpets will make pleasant sounds while the old abuses go unremedied. Consider the following astounding admission and censure of this campaign contained in one of the brewers' own publications, the Brewers' Journal:

"The brewing industry will never solve its problems or win public support by a separation of legislative and public relations problems. They are too closely intertwined and we will never wipe out all those evils . . . which all observing brewers know exist by the ballyhoo of a public relations bureau."

Here is a pertinent and devastating admission. It amounts to a concession that the brewers are prompted in their propaganda efforts by fear of public wrath against existing abuses. Above all this statement discloses that even within the brewers' own camp the mask has been stripped from the Foundation's propaganda campaign and that it is being interpreted as an effort to beguile the people in order to keep from supporting legislation that might actually help the situation.

Subtle and adroit is the strategy of the Foundation's propaganda. Fully informed of the growing hostility of the prominent group leaders in the nation, the Foundation is artfully directing its propaganda at these very leaders. To capture the central attitude of each group—the propaganda will tailor and adapt its appeal. The church leaders are to be told that ale helped to build and maintain the old English churches, the housewife that beer is essential in the kitchen, the temperance forces that beer is innocent of all harm but that hard liquor is the culprit; business groups that beer helps fill the treasury.

By such manipulation of the central and dominating attitudes of these various groups, the Foundation hopes to make them fall down and acclaim that very article which actual statistics, sober facts and accumulating abuses were leading them to turn against in a demand for stricter regulation of the entire liquor industry.

There are indications in the Foundation's carefully planned propaganda that it intends, once the various groups are isolated and convinced separately, to integrate them into a great social foundation upon which millions of beer barrels may be rolled to the endless profit of the brewers. In this way the propaganda plans to capture society for the beer industry as the Brewers Journal implied, through ballyhoo, instead of corrective measures.

The Foundation is patently setting out to shape social policy for the entire nation in the interest of one commercial article. On the basis of the evidence the brewers are attempting to influence the thinking of church, college, business, press, and the public generally through no motive basically higher than their own self-preservation. Those who believe that public policy on any subject should spring from higher and more intelligent motives than this are resisting the beer propaganda of the United Brewers Industrial Foundation.

Strikers Consent To Leave Factory

PHILADELPHIA, June 23 (AP)—While thousands of persons were gathered around the Apex Hosiery Company plant today, Mayor S. Davis Wilson announced an agreement had been reached for peaceful evacuation of the mill by the 250 sit-downers who have occupied the place since May 6.

The agreement to obey a court order and evacuate the plant quietly was reached between the Mayor and William M. Leader, president of Branch 1, of the Hosiery Workers Union.

The United States Circuit Court yesterday ruled that occupancy violated the Interstate Commerce Act by interfering with trade.

Ford and LINCOLN ZEPHYR
Phone Germantown 1025
for demonstration
KOELLE-GREENWOOD COMPANY
161 West Chelten Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa.

Railroad Unions Plan Strike Vote In Wage Dispute

CHICAGO, June 23 (AP)—The five operating railroad brotherhoods, resolved to force negotiations on pending wage increase demands, called upon their 300,000 members today to cast strike votes within 30 days.

Various union officials emphasized the primary objective of the move was to pave the way for intervention by the Federal Railway Board.

Ballots will be mailed to members within a week and the vote will be canvassed by union heads at a meeting here the week of July 26.

Wage Rise Demanded

The brotherhoods have demanded a 20 per cent wage increase retroactive to May 1, 1937, when previous contracts expired. They estimated the pay hike would cost operators $116,000,000 annually and the back pay would exceed $9,600,000 a month.

Under terms of the Railway Labor Act, federal mediation must be employed to the fullest before a strike may start and rail management change working conditions.

Several months ago the carriers rejected demands for revision of rules affecting hours and working conditions. Among them were proposals for elimination of time and one-half for overtime, discontinuance of daily guaranteed minimum earnings and abolition of a requirement that train crews shall not be reduced below the number in service Jan. 1, 1919.

Stalling Charged

J. A. Phillips, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, said carriers had been stalling on demands submitted last Jan. 9. Declaring the strike vote "will not necessarily mean a strike," he said the roads "have prolonged things long enough."

A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, said railroads would be compelled to negotiate if a strike date were fixed.

Demands for wages increases have been presented also by 14 non-operating brotherhoods.

Woman Wins Top Honors At Polytechnic School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala.—For the first time in the history of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, top honors for scholastic honors this year go to a woman, a graduate in architecture.

She is Miss Margaret Raiford Cooper, Greenville, S. C., who had a five-year college ranking of 95.28 in the school of architecture and allied arts. Miss Cooper also won the American Institute of Architects' medal for the best record in architecture.

Faculty Senate Formed At Temple University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 22—A new advisory board known as the Faculty Senate has been established at Temple University on the suggestion of the Philadelphia chapter of the American Association of University Professors. Its purpose is to give advice to the administration of the university on matters concerning the three undergraduate schools: Teachers College, the College of Liberal Arts, and the School of Commerce.

Nine department heads and nine other faculty members have been elected for varying terms to this Faculty Senate.

FLORÉ
Permanent Wave Specialist
HAIR TINTING
Absolutely new method by AIR-TINT MACHINE
Nothing like it. No stains from mussy swabs and brushes.
1320 PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING
N. W. COR. CHESTNUT AT 15TH
RIT. 0244
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

EWART'S CAFETERIA
15th and Chestnut Streets
Franklin Trust Building
PHILADELPHIA
EXCELLENT FOOD
Reasonable Prices
Also located as advertised in the Monitor—
WASHINGTON....522 13th St. N. W.
RICHMOND, VA.....112 North 5th St.
Opp. Marshall Hotel
NORFOLK, VA.....112-114 Market St.

MEN'S BRITISH STRIPED SHIRTS
$2.00
Woven Madras
All Colors and Sizes
FRED W. KAPLAN
Incorporated
5717 GERMANTOWN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Beautiful Hair
Madam, your next Permanent will be a success if given by us. Your hair will be styled and waved in accordance with modern becoming lines by
Mr. FRANK GITTLER
We guarantee to put a lasting wave into the finest hair—
Prices $7.50 and $10.00
Budget Permanent 5.00
For appointment, call Spruce 6344
603 Franklin Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Standard of Fine Quality in Dairy Products
ABBOTTS
Ice Cream
Deluxe "A" Milk
Abbotts Dairies, Inc.
Philadelphia, South Jersey and Seashore
For Service: Evergreen 4461

RUGS
● Your Orientals and other rugs need the complete protection of Fritz & LaRue's perfected 11-step service. Safe from moths, grit, fire, theft. Refreshed like new, adding years of use. Call RITtenhouse 53-72 for quotation. No obligation.
Summer RUGS
for gay seasonal harmony. Here we have a range of new patterns and weaves unequaled in the city. Plaids, all-over effects, florals, heatherweaves, etc. Every color. All sizes. Unique imported Mazourkas and Indian Druggetts. Make your selections soon.
Specializing in popular new broadloom and chenille carpets, hardwood floors, linoleum, cork and rubber tile.
FRITZ & LaRUE, Inc.
1615 Chestnut St., Phila.

CLEANED, STORED, REPAIRED

Sale . . . . . $2.50 value
Hughes Professional HAIR BRUSHES $1

This is our famous brush with the clear prystal back that's so easy to keep clean. Pure bristles are very firm and well anchored. In sanitary cellophane traveling case. Special $1.
Brush Your Hair for Glossy Beauty!
ALLEN'S
1214 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia
Chelten and Greene Streets, Germantown

DEWEES
1122-24 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
Sarna Hosiery and Vanity Fair Underwear Sales
Our grand stockings at special prices until June 26.
Everyday Chiffons, 85c, reg. $1. Afternoon Chiffons, $1.15, reg. $1.35. Evening Sheers, $1.35, reg. $1.65. Vanity Fair's Bandeaux, Briefs and Panties are special 69c. Gowns, $1.95, reg. $2.50. Pantie Girdle, $1. and $1.25.

Personal Holding Company Cited as Big Tax Loophole

(Continued from Page 1)

wealthy people to scale down income taxes, he said, but it is perfectly legal, and is upheld in the courts.

So common is it becoming that the "multiple personality" loophole is letting millions of tax dollars sluice out through the treasury, with a correspondingly heavier tax on the less imaginative citizens who regard themselves not as 17 people but only as one.

Mr. Helvering was to have given out a new list of taxpayers' names today, typifying the device, but bickering among committee members delayed matters, and his statement was cut short at the outset. As an example of the precautions which the Treasury is taking for secrecy, the advance copies of his statement, which were made available to the press just as he rose to speak, contained blank lines at the portions where Mr. Helvering tomorrow will fill in the actual names.

De Mille Cited as Example

Only one case was cited specifically today by the commissioner, that of Cecil De Mille, motion picture director. In this case the matter has already been heard by the courts and the legality of the device sustained. Nevertheless it was reviewed to show how it works and where legislation may be needed.

It was explained that some time ago a corporation was formed for Mr. De Mille, which he completely dominated, consisting of himself, members of his family, and his attorney.

The "earning personality" of Mr. De Mille was thereby incorporated. In other words, the earning power of Mr. De Mille was almost the sole corporate asset. The magic of the legal device was beyond anything that the cinema holds in its trick photography, for it enabled De Mille, the individual, to go to work for De Mille, the corporation. It was like a shadow film in which the same man is shown talking to himself.

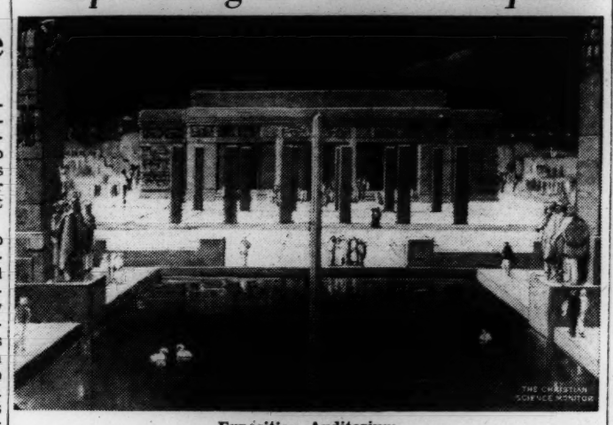
Government Contention

In this instance De Mille, the corporation, paid De Mille, the man, a salary less than he could command as a director. The corporation then sold Mr. De Mille's services to producing companies. The difference between Mr. De Mille's salary from his own corporation, and his actual earnings as a motion picture director, were put into the corporation.

The Government vainly claimed that the accumulation of this surplus was unreasonable and a pur- Mr. De Mille replied that his corporation was saving up money to go into the production of pictures at a later date which was a proper accumulation of surplus. The court sustained Mr. De Mille.

Treasury officials today made no attempt to reopen the case or criticize the court. They merely pointed out the difficulty in curbing the situation in view of court support. They contrasted the case with an individual who did not have his earnings paid to a corporation. John Smith might be saving his money to go into business in the future, just like Mr. De Mille, but not having "split his personality," he would have to pay income taxes on it.

Reproducing Era Before Conquest



Exposition Auditorium
Designed for Use in Chapultepec Park

Advances in Prison Libraries

(Continued from Page 1)

Garvin, president of the Brooklyn Public Library board of trustees, at a "Friends of the Library Luncheon" today.

"When we look upon the accomplishments of the American people in subduing a wilderness continent —and I sometimes fear in marring too many of its beauties—in building highways, in erecting lofty cities, in caring for the unfortunate, and especially in bringing education within the grasp of everyone, I cannot but believe that the failure to provide adequate public libraries for all the people is merely an unbelievable oversight, or lack of understanding on the part of our public officials," he said. "Let us correct it without further delay."

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was a speaker at the dinner held in honor of the Newbery medal winner, Miss Sawyer, at the Hotel Pierre. Mrs. Roosevelt made a plea for a new type of literature for children, and for books that would deal truthfully with the social conditions in the United States.

Christopher Morley, author and critic, speaking at the luncheon, brought the conference greetings from what he said was "the smallest library in the world"—one which has been set up under a dogwood tree at his Long Island home.

"In our county of Nassau," he continued, "there is a town named Mineola, which has the largest jail and the smallest library I have ever seen. I can't help thinking that if the library were a little larger, the jail would be considerably smaller."

The John Newbery medal for the most distinguished juvenile book written by a citizen or resident of the United States and published last year was awarded to Ruth Sawyer, in private life the wife of Dr. Albert C. Durand, of Ithaca, N. Y.

In a broadcast from London at the luncheon today Arundell Esdaile, secretary of the British Museum and representative of the Friends of National Libraries of England, Scotland and Wales, paid tribute to the beneficence of John D. Rockefeller for making possible through his foundation a survey of the libraries of the two continents.

Mr. Esdaile urged that the purposes of library work for the future in both Great Britain and America would be to preserve records of the gains of the past year and to help the world to perform its natural everyday functions.

Governors' delegates from 20 states attended the luncheon. Messages from Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York and Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey were read.

Mexicans Plan Mayan City For 1938 World Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The twenty-eighth anniversary of the Mexican Revolution of 1910 will be celebrated with Mexico's first international exposition, according to an announcement made by the Mexican Government. The exposition will be held during the month of November, 1938.

First plans announced by Pascual Ortiz Rubio, former President, who heads the federal direction of the exposition, include the erection of a Mayan City at Chapultepec Park. The Mayan City will be the focal point of the fair and will revive in authentic form the architecture of the ancient Indian race which inhabited lower Mexico and produced one of the highest cultures of the early eras. Leonardo Herrero is architect and in charge of construction.

The present trend of travel toward the Americas is expected to be a chief factor in bringing many visitors to Mexico for the celebration. In addition, the Mexican government points out, this nation is rich in historical and archeological sites, and the constant succession of fiestas with their colorful dances, costumes and native music, offer much to entertain the visitor.

The commemoration of the Revolution of 1910 is endorsed by President Lazaro Cardenas, for it was this political upheaval which resulted in breaking the power of foreign domination, sponsored by the Diaz Government, and the establishment of the present nationalistic development of Mexico.

Survey

(Continued from Page 1)

had this convenient means of communication in 1934-36.

The last nation-wide study of family purchases was made in 1917-19. Great changes have come about in the kinds of articles available in the retail market and in consumer purchasing habits since then.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics wanted the revised picture chiefly to bring its cost of living index up to date, but the material gathered is expected to have a much wider value when it reaches the hands of industrialists and economic planners.

Aid to Economic Planning

The National Resources Committee will use the completed study along with surveys made by other departments as a basis for future economic planning. Special stress will be laid on possible measures to increase the income for the third of American families whom President Roosevelt says are ill-clothed, ill-fed and ill-housed.

The picture available today covers about half of the 34 cities where the bureau is developing, by means of a series of questions and answers, a cross section income and spending pattern for families of different sizes and races, living in various sized cities and engaged in various occupations. Relief families are not included.

The Bureau of Home Economics is making a similar survey in 18 small cities, 132 villages and in 63 counties which will supplement the city picture with information about small town and rural spending patterns.

'Strip Cropping' Grows in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—More farmers than ever before on the South Tyger River demonstration project and adjacent territory are planting close-growing crops in strips across the slopes between the row crops, declared S. L. Jeffords, project manager of the South Tyger River demonstration project of the Soil Conservation Service, in discussing erosion losses and their prevention.

This is one of the easiest, most practical and economical methods whereby soil-depleting crops such as cotton and corn can be grown on sloping land without enormous soil losses, he continued. Spring planting time is one of the best times for farmers to start this erosion control practice, Mr. Jeffords added.

12-Year Old Boy Aviator Makes First Solo Flight

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP)—Edward Somers, 12-year-old member of an air-minded family, was acclaimed today as one of the youngest pilots ever to fly an airplane alone.

Edward yesterday made his first solo flight 3000 feet over Floyd Bennett Field. His brother Arthur, 17, and his sister Andree, 16, both student pilots, watched from the ground. Their father is Representative Andrew L. Somers, a World War flyer.

Hull Puts Brakes on 'Big Navy' Race

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23—With the awarding of contracts for both the two new projected battleships to navy yards, the United States is definitely in the new naval race in capital ships, but in it at a significantly slow pace.

Whereas Great Britain laid down two big ships on January first and is in the process of getting three more under way, the American Navy, for reasons some of which are not under its control, is only now letting the first contracts and won't get the ships under way for from four to six months more.

One reason, and probably the most compelling, is the dearth of skilled shipbuilding personnel in the American shipbuilding industry. After a decade of almost no new ship construction in the United States the Roosevelt Administration launched a big naval program as soon as it came into office. This program absorbed all available skilled ship workers. Even now the New York and Philadelphia navy yards will not be able to get the battleships under way until cruisers now on the stocks are launched.

Delayed by Gun Issue

Another reason for the delay is the concern of the State Department to avoid any appearance of American initiative in new naval construction. Every possible obstacle has been thrown in the way of early construction of the ships. After Britain had failed in an effort to persuade Japan to agree to a 14-inch limit on guns for such ships, the State Department undertook another try at this same objective. Pending receipt of the answer from Japan, the Navy was forced to defer completing its plans for the ships. Even now, it is officially stated the size of guns has not been decided, although it is clear the Navy is merely waiting for the formal Japanese rejection of the 14-inch proposal to announce it will employ 16-inch guns.

England also enters into the State Department's calculations on the size of guns issue since the two British ships now under way are designed for 14-inch guns. The British Admiralty had hoped at the time the ships were laid down that other powers would accept the 14-inch limit and went ahead on this assumption. They are understood to feel now that despite Japan's refusal to be bound formally to the lower limit it would observe that limit provided the United States does not go up to 16 inches.

Pressure Exerted

The result is that strong British pressure has been exerted at the State Department to keep the guns down. And the State Department has transferred some of this pressure to the navy in the hope of avoiding friction with Britain on the issue. But the United States Navy remains true to its ancient policy of putting the biggest possible number of the biggest possible size of guns on its ships. It is determined to have the 16-inch variety—even if it has to wait all summer for them.

In the meantime, the decision to build both ships in navy yards is establishing a precedent in the direction of nationalization of arms manufacturing despite every effort to prevent this outcome. Charles Edison, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, insisted it is the Navy's policy to keep private shipbuilders busy as a war preparedness measure and made it clear both contracts had been given to Government yards with great reluctance.

Other navy officials were quick to sympathize with the problems of the private shipbuilders which they feel account for the high bids from them. But the fact could not be overlooked that even qualified private bids ran $10,000,000 higher than Navy Yard estimates and the straight private bids were $20,000,000 over. This was too big a gap for the Navy to attempt to justify to Congress. Therefore the Navy will build its own new battleships.

Incidentally, these ships will be the most expensive ships ever built in the United States. The Philadelphia Navy Yard estimate for hull and machinery was $37,265,843 and the New York yard estimate $36,560,300. Armor and guns for each ship will cost about $20,000,000 making the total cost of each completed very nearly $60,000,000. Private yard bids ranged from a qualified low of $46,212,500 to a straight top bid of $59,900,000 for hull and machinery.

Hunter College Placements Have Doubled in Year

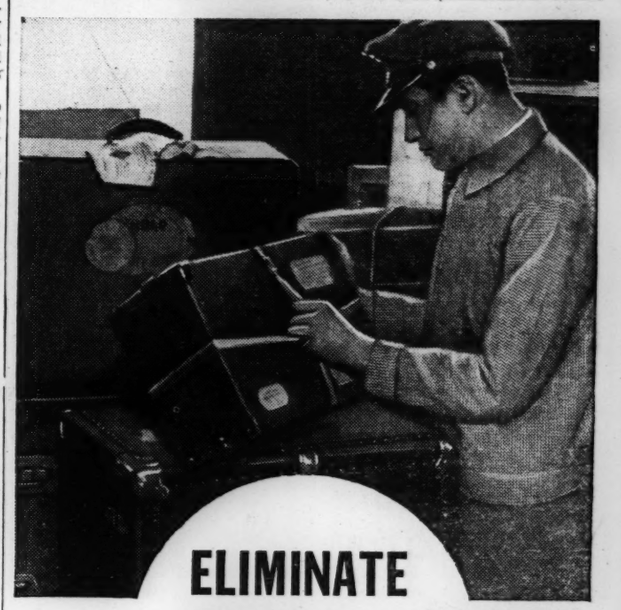
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23—More than 350 positions have been obtained since September in full, part-time, temporary and permanent work by Hunter College students, according to a survey of the Hunter College Bureau of Occupations by the investigation assistant, Miss Josephine Hammond. The active files from which the placements came contain 800 names.

"Upturning business," Miss Hammond said, "is reflected in the records of the bureau. Figures for college employment this year are double those of last year and are steadily on the increase."

The survey shows that there are several fields offering unusual opportunities to the college graduate today. Large companies want to train science and foreign language students for executive filing positions which provide salaries while the work is being learned, Miss Hammond said, adding that several New York life insurance companies were seeking college women to whom they offer unusual opportunities for advancement after they have had experience selling insurance; mathematics majors are wanted as statisticians; Greek and Latin students have been placed in libraries.

Luscious
Oregon Bing Cherries
Non-Irrigated Tree Ripened. Non-Irrigated fruit has superior quality. You receive them not to exceed five days after they are picked. 5-pound Box $1.50, 10-pound $3.00. Delivered anywhere in U. S. Ready for shipping about June 20th.
We made many friends among Monitor Readers last fall with our Oregon Tree-Ripened Peaches.
Beam's Nob Hill Fruit Ranch
The Dalles, Oregon



ELIMINATE BAGGAGE WORRIES
Let staunch, dependable Railway Express handle your baggage, boxes and things direct to your summer hotel, cottage or camp—and back home again. Low cost. *Real* economy. Nominal insurance included in the shipping charge. No extra cost for pick-up and delivery in all cities and principal towns. We're ready when you are. Merely telephone the nearest Railway Express office when to call. Easy as that, and believe us, you'll relax contentedly in your Pullman.
RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY INC.
NATION-WIDE RAIL-AIR SERVICE

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE
. . . Bring the CHILDREN
We appreciate the fact that in increasing numbers parents are bringing their children to our cafeterias to dine. This is indeed a compliment, and you may be sure we shall endeavor to deserve such confidence in the quality of our food, and the way we cook it.

Cafe Minerva
So Exciting!—Our SIDEWALK CAFE
Special Luncheon 50c
Dinners at Popular Prices
Also CAFETERIA Adjoining
214 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON
OPPOSITE THE MOTHER CHURCH

OLA goes to Cape Cod
Opening May 29th—Race Lane, Marstons Mills, off Route 49
Delicious Luncheon, Dinners
SMORGASBORD
Boston Restaurant at 14 Carver Street
Also Open All Summer

LUNCHEON DINNER TU-UP- SECOND FLOOR
KUM- 248 MASS-AVE- near Publishing House

TOBY HOUSE
541 Boylston St., Copley Square
LUNCHEON AND SUPPER FROM 50c
STEAK DINNER $1.00

The LOBSTER CLAW
Boston's Famous Dining Place
280 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Special Luncheons and Dinners Served Daily. Also a la Carte

Walton's
18 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS
Over thirty-three years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why not have the best?

The Gateway
252 Massachusetts Avenue
Special Evening Meals
Excellent Home-Cooked Food
Breakfast 7:30 to 10 A. M., 10c-35c
Luncheon 11 to 2 P. M., 30c-35c-50c.
Dinner 5 to 7 P. M. 50c-65c-$1.00
Delicious ice cream sodas and sundaes served at our fountains

DINE AT Eichel's RESTAURANT
1 WINTER PLACE, BOSTON
All Food Cooked on Premises

THE Russian Bear
11 NEWBURY STREET
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Music During Dinner
Tel. CIRcle 8017
Also Visit Russian Bear, Thompson, Conn.

Brittany Coffee Shop and Garden
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
DINNERS 85c - $1.25
222 Newbury Street, Near Exeter Street

DANBURY, CONN.
WHITE TURKEY INN
BUILT IN 1760
Furnished with antiques
LUNCHEONS and DINNERS
$1.00 to $2.50
Brochure on request.
Route 7—Three miles north of DANBURY, CONN.

SALEM, MASS.
House of Seven Gables
After visiting this Historic House, plan to eat in the quaint TEA ROOM or in the beautiful GARDEN. Now open from 12 to 7:30 P. M.
Delicious Food at Reasonable Prices

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
147 W. 43 ST. ROSOFF'S 152 W. 44 ST.
At Times Sq., N. Y. C.
Tempting variety of fresh vegetables, delicious meats, fish, etc., skillfully prepared and served; 2000 satisfied patrons daily.
7 Course Dinner 75¢
6 Course Luncheon 50¢

LITTLE OLD MANSION
61 EAST 52ND ST. ELDORADO 5-7861
Unusual Food Served in One of New York's Delightful Old Houses
Luncheons from 50c
Dinners from 85c
Catering No Liquor Served

PHILADELPHIA
Enjoy a SAVARIN
LUNCHEON OR DINNER
Menus That Satisfy—Carefully Planned
Sensibly Priced
Pennsylvania Railroad Station

PITTSBURGH
Enjoy a SAVARIN
LUNCHEON OR DINNER
Menus That Satisfy—Carefully Planned
Sensibly Priced
Pennsylvania Railroad Station

GERMANTOWN, PA.
Harkinson
LUNCHEONS—35c-60c
DINNERS—75c
(5:30-7:30)
5331-33 Germantown Ave.
Ger. 0431-0432 Philadelphia, Pa.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.
BLUE LANTERN INN
MRS. CECIL ADA SMITH, Mngr.
Famous for Food in Annapolis
ALSO ROOMS
211 King George St., Annapolis, Md.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Hotel East Orange
Luncheons 45c and 60c
Dinners 75c and $1.00

DES MOINES, IOWA
YOUNKERS TEA ROOM
A Delightful Place for Luncheon, Tea or Dinner
Fifth Floor - Eighth Street
DINNER — DANCING

E. GLOUCESTER, MASS.
TIFFIN
WONSONS DOCK, E. GLOUCESTER, MASS (Off Rocky Neck Avenue)
Breakfast Luncheon Dinner
The best there is in food
Telephone 3178

Now is the time to order Sheffield Service for your vacation

WHAT will you have, this summer? Cool mountains? Or seashore? Smart lodge or cottage? Fishing? Boating? Bathing? It doesn't matter which way your vacation tastes run, you'll find the best of it on this map.

And here's a convenience and joy that will follow you through a happy summer away from home: Sheffield Service! The finest dairy products.

The same rich, pure milk. The same courteous service. Sheffield Farms covers this vacation map. You don't have to wait till you arrive at your summer home. Just call your local Sheffield Branch. Arrange for cool, glistening bottles of Sheffield SEALECT MILK —on the first day in your vacation quarters.

SHEFFIELD FARMS
Sealect GRADE-A MILK
524 West 57th Street, New York City—Telephone: COlumbus 5-8400

RITTER & MORRISON
Arch-Aid Shoe Shop
SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Arch-Aid
Expert Fitting Service
501 Liberty Ave., Cor. Stanwix St.
PITTSBURGH

Your Butler Man Offers
Special Sale
Joan of Ark
Kidney Beans
3 NO. 2 CANS 25c
On Sale at All Stores
Butler's
for better groceries
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Roosevelt Welcomes Belgian Premier

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23—President Roosevelt and the State Department played the role of cordial host to the Prime Minister of Belgium, Paul van Zeeland, and Mrs. van Zeeland here today with a special emphasis carefully planned with an eye to Europe and the effect which the reception of the leading spokesman for the bloc of Europe's small democracies will have on the chancellories of London, Paris, Rome and Berlin.

Officially Unofficial

A file of marines lined the station platform—at the special behest of the President—when the Prime Minister's train drew into Union Station this morning. A marine band struck up the Belgian national anthem when he emerged from the front portals of the building. He was taken immediately to the White House where President Roosevelt met him on the front steps. He lunched with the President and was then taken aboard the presidential yacht Potomac for a cruise down the river with a stop at Mount Vernon, Va. Tonight a state banquet will be given at the White House in his honor. Later he and the President will discuss the affairs of the world "from end to end and all the way around the middle" in the privacy of the upstairs White House study.

Much of this is routine for visiting statesmen. But it was done with the utmost flourish and emphasis and is significant because in this case it is not necessary. Mr. Van Zeeland's trip is "officially" unofficial. He came to America to receive a degree from Princeton University, where he once studied economics. He comes to Washington only incidentally. He could have been received as a private guest so far as diplomatic etiquette is concerned had it been so desired here.

Instead he is accorded every honor possible for a visiting Prime Minister with an unusual amount of the President's time.

Behind this public ceremonial and utmost courtesy is a diplomatic reason of major importance in international affairs. During the past year a succession of events has created the impression—particularly in Rome and Berlin—that the United States is inclined to membership in an alignment of the democracies against Germany and Italy. This impression is so strong it has reached the point of informal representations in Rome.

The Van Zeeland visit provides the first opportunity Washington has had to attempt to balance this impression—and the fullest possible use is being made of it.

Thus the visit has a double meaning. There is, first of course, the direct content of the conversations which Mr. Van Zeeland will have with the President and State Department officials. Much has been made of this in prospect and Washington has been full of rumors the visitor has come to propose some form of American participation in the economic peace movement which Mr. Van Zeeland is leading in Europe today.

French Viewpoint

In all probability this first aspect of the visit has been exaggerated. Well-informed European observers report the Belgium Prime Minister has met with a series of rebuffs in his efforts there to obtain an agreement on some formula for relieving trade restrictions. Jules Sauerwein, French political observer, recently cabled the New York Times that Mr. van Zeeland is coming more than anything else to take a lesson in how to build up the psychological morale of people and transform a pessimistic into an optimistic atmosphere from President Roosevelt whom Mr. Sauerwein termed the greatest world authority on this subject.

That the President and Mr. van Zeeland will discuss in detail all the peace efforts—economic and military—being made in Europe today is obvious. Probably Mr. Roosevelt's theory that many problems could be solved if he could get the heads of the great states of the world together on some secluded island will be examined once again. Certainly also they will go over the field of ways and means by which the United States could and would contribute to the peace movement in Europe. Even war debts and the obstacle which the Johnson Act presents to American financial assistance to European economic rehabilitation will undoubtedly be mentioned.

But it is equally certain the content of the visit will be far more important from the point of view of an exchange of information between a leading young European statesman and economist and President Roosevelt than from the point of view of any possible decisions for or against more active American participation in Europe.

The second, and at the present the more significant, aspect of the visit is to be found in the impression which it will produce both here and in Europe. American public opinion may not realize the extent to which the impression of unneutrality between Europe's two blocs of great powers has gained currency in Europe.

Incidents which have produced this impression of a potential American alignment with Britain and Britain's democratic friends as opposed to Germany and Italy are in themselves revealing when stated chronologically. They are as follows:

June, 1936—President Roosevelt visited the Governor-General and the Prime Minister of Canada at Quebec.

Nov. 30, 1936—President Roosevelt delivered a speech at Buenos Aires, Arg., in which he said: "Democracy is still the hope of the world. If we in our generation can continue its successful applications in the Americas it will spread and supersede other methods by which men are governed and which seem to most of us to run counter to our ideals of human liberty and human progress."

January, 1937—Walter Runciman, president of the British Board of Trade visited Washington, talked at length with the President and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and left the impression of the possibility of closer Anglo-American relations.

Visit of Canadian Premier

March 5, 1937—Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King visited Washington, leaving in his wake rumors that Canada would act as an intermediary at the British Imperial Conference to pave the way for an Anglo-American trade agreement and in other respects improve Anglo-American relations.

Late March, 1937—Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada, visited Washington, was entertained at the White House and departed, leaving the impression that he and the President had canvassed again the possibility of American co-operation with Britain to ease world tension. A closer co-ordination of American and British policies toward the continent of Europe was suspected to have resulted in some quarters.

April, 1937 — Norman Davis, America's Ambassador-at-Large, arrived in London ostensibly to attend the world sugar conference, but primarily to sound out the situation in Europe and find out for President Roosevelt where Britain stood on a number of questions of importance to American foreign policy.

May 1, 1937 — The President signed the new Neutrality Act under which the United States would apply the "cash and carry" rule to trade with belligerents in time of foreign war. This rule would mean free access to American markets to Britain because it controls the sea, and a virtual embargo on American trade with any possible enemy of Britain.

European Conclusions

These incidents have been added up in Rome and Berlin and the conclusion drawn that the United States is today, as it was in 1914, potentially sympathetic to the British and French side.

To a certain extent this conclusion is undoubtedly true and is so recognized here. It is certainly true to the extent that the State Department would not want to do anything which might imply any unfriendliness for Britain or France. But it is deemed both desirable and constructive to emphasize a sympathy of point of view with a statesman who stands for about the same type of neutrality in Europe that the United States does.

Belgium recently has severed her military alliance with France and taken a new neutral position. King Leopold of Belgium has made several recent trips to Berlin. The wires from Brussels are open both ways. There is undoubtedly a basic sympathy for France and Britain, but the door is open to Berlin. Further, Belgium belongs to the neutral Oslo group.

Approach to Harmony

To the State Department, closer orientation of American policy with this group has great attractions. They are neutral as is the United States, and hope to remain neutral in the next war. Also, they are democracies. Thus an approach to Europe's problems in harmony with that of the Oslo group carries with it no implication of approval for dictatorships, nor does it imply any lack of friendship for the big democracies. Such an approach has a particular appeal to the professional diplomats at the State Department who see it as their task to preserve America's neutrality.

Prize Winner

Ruth Sawyer

Awarded John Newbery Medal by American Library Association for Most Distinguished Juvenile Book (Roller Skates) by Citizen or Resident of United States Published Last Year

New Strikes Mark Ouster of 12,000 By New York WPA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23—The posting of June 30 dismissal bulletins affecting 12,000 persons employed on Works Progress construction and white collar projects here today had disrupted all routine in these headquarters, with sit-down strikes, hunger strikes, picketing and scenes of hysteria superseding the order of business.

Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, Works Progress Administrator for New York City, indicated that the order for cuts in these rolls would involve still other thousands of the 169,312 workers now employed on general relief undertakings here by July 15. Details of these reductions were now being worked out with Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, he said, on the basis of competency and length of employment.

The discharge list also will include by act of Congress aliens who fail to file declarations of their intention to become citizens before President Roosevelt signs the federal relief appropriations bill, Colonel Somervell stressing that all WPA employees born outside the United States must produce proof of citizenship within 30 days. According to an Emergency Relief Bureau survey last fall, 7.5 per cent of those on work relief had never sought citizenship and 4.8 per cent had taken out first papers.

Census Taking Starts

In preparation for the retrenchment action, a census-taking has been under way among relief workers here for three weeks for figures on length of service with a view to weeding out those who showed no disposition to seek private employment or whom protracted unemployment had temporarily unfitted for outside work.

None of the dreaded pink slips of dismissal will figure in the forthcoming cuts, the bulletin of discharge stating that "owing to the large number of persons involved, it will be impossible to issue individual notices of separation prior to the actual termination of employment of the persons involved."

"All Works Progress Administration employees who have any opportunity for outside employment are urged to obtain a definite connection wherever possible prior to the end of the month," it adds.

New Sit-Down Strikes

The immediate reaction to the notice was a sit-down strike of more than 800 workers on art projects, and at the offices of the art, music writers' and historical records divisions at 235 East Forty-second Street.

In the Federal Music Theater, 17 men and women dancers were in the third day of the hunger strike they started after the performance there Monday night, and pickets outside carried placards reading, "Hunger Strike Against Hunger."

William Farnsworth, Federal theater project administrator here, sought by telephone to Washington yesterday to get an answer from WPA authorities to the demand of the workers that the dismissals be rescinded. He was told by Mrs. Ellen Woodward, assistant to Harry L. Hopkins, who heads the relief administration, that there was no appeal against the action unless discrimination could be established.

Three hundred dismissed workers stormed the New York offices of this project.

Saskatchewan Approves Power Plants for Mining

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—The Saskatchewan Government has approved plans of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company for installing hydroelectric power plant units in the Goldfields area of Lake Athabasca, it was announced here recently.

The Goldfields area is in the northwest corner of the Province, where a mining rush has developed this spring after two years of mining exploration by some of the largest companies in Canada. The power scheme calls at first for the development of 12,000 horsepower.

Socialists Hold Nine Places In New French Government

(Continued from Page 1)

with the economic policy of the Government.

Ivon Delbos remains at the Quai d'Orsay—which means that France's foreign policy will be unchanged. Edouard Daladier continues as Minister of War.

Corsican Gets Post

The Minister of the Navy is a newcomer, César Campinchi, a fiery Corsican who is president of the Radical party. A Socialist retains the politically important post of Minister of the Interior, Marx Dormoy remaining at the job he held under Premier Blum.

Women Under-secretaries of State who held offices in the Blum Cabinet have been dropped, despite the vigorous protest by Mme. Louise Weiss, French Feminist leader.

Because of the necessity of waiting for M. Bonnet, who sails today from New York, the Government will not appear before Parliament until next Tuesday. It expects a comfortable majority in both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. Premier Chautemps himself is a Senator and a moderate liberal, who enjoys the confidence of the senatorial majority.

How to Hold Socialists

Politically the chief problem of the new government will be to retain the collaboration of the Socialists. The National Council has approved Socialist participation in the Chautemps Cabinet, but only after an all-day debate and on the condition that the Government sticks to the program of the Popular Front and defends the social reforms instituted by Léon Blum.

A large majority of Socialist delegates in the council favored formation of a Cabinet headed by M. Blum and containing Communist ministers.

The Cabinet will have its work cut out in endeavoring to comply with the Socialist demands "to continue the fight against the financial oligarchies" and at the same time to reassure and to repatriate fugitive French capital.

New Strike Looms

Premier Chautemps appears assured for the moment of the support of the French Federation of Labor which has issued a statement declaring the Government must be constituted "within the framework of the Popular Front for complete realization of the Popular Front's program." Whether the new premier will be able to retain this support, however, in view of his avowed intention of slowing up the application of such social reforms as the 40-hour week is the all-important question.

The delicacy of the social situation facing the new French Government is illustrated by the fact that a general strike of all Paris hotel, restaurant and cafe employees has been called for Saturday if the 40-hour week is not applied to those industries in the meantime. A compromise is possible, however, as the trade union does not include a majority of hotel workers.

New Cabinet Called To Meet Franc Crisis

PARIS, June 23 (AP)—Camille Chautemps, Radical Socialist, has formed a cabinet to succeed that of Léon Blum who resigned after the French Senate refused to grant him full powers to deal with financial troubles of the nation.

Virtual exhaustion of France's 10,000,000,000 franc (about $450,000,000) gold stabilization fund was disclosed today, indicating the gravity of the financial crisis which Premier Chautemps' new Cabinet has been called on to solve.

"The stabilization fund soon will be obliged to call for gold from the Bank of France," Charles Rist and Paul Baudouin wrote in their joint letter of resignation from the fund management, its publication disclosed.

"Already for several weeks the directors have been powerless to relieve the pressure against it. Our daily meetings are of almost no further use," they said.

M. Rist and M. Baudouin, who resigned June 15 from the commission appointed to govern the exchange equalization fund, explained today for the first time that they believed the plan of former Finance Minister Vincent Auriol to raise 5,000,000,000 francs (about $225,000,000) from increased direct and indirect taxes would be "insufficient to reverse the current of capital."

Bonnet's Problem

M. Auriol was replaced by Georges Bonnet (recalled from being Ambassador to the United States) in the Chautemps Cabinet.

M. Rist and M. Baudouin appealed for a broader program of tax increases and for the Government to declare complete balance of the budget as its policy.

Their letter had been guarded as a close secret. Its contents were published today only amid statements by M. Chautemps and M. Bonnet that the second People's Front Government would be able to restore France's national credit.

M. Chautemps, Premier for the third time, was received with his ministers by President Lebrun at the Elysée Palace in the early morning.

The new Premier shared honors in the ceremony with M. Blum, who carried two thirds of his former government into the new administration, and who was made a Minister of State, and Vice-Premier of the new Cabinet.

Cabinet Officials

The new Cabinet follows:

Premier—Camille Chautemps.
Vice-Premier—Léon Blum.
Ministers Without Portfolio—Albert Sarraut, Maurice Violette, Paul Faure.
Foreign Affairs—Yvon Delbos.
Interior—Marx Dormoy.
National Defense—Edouard Daladier.
Navy—César Campinchi.
Air—Pierre Cot.
Justice—Vincent Auriol.
Finance—Georges Bonnet.
Colonies—Marius Moutet.
Labor—André Feverier.
Public Works—Henri Queuille.
Education—Jean Zay.
Post Office—Jean Lebas.
Health—Marc Rucart.
Trade—François Chapsal.
Pensions—Albert Riviere.
Agriculture—Georges Monnet.

Under-Secretaries

Premier's Office — William Bertrand.
Foreign Affairs — François de Tessan.
Navy—François Blancho.
Merchant Marine—Henri Tasso.
Labor—Philippe Serre.
Interior—Raoul Aubaud.
Colonies—Gaston Monnerville.
Agriculture—André Liautey.
Air—Henry Andraud.
Trade and Exhibition—Max Hymans.
Physical Culture and Recreation—Leon Lagrange.
Technical Education — Jules Julien.
Public Works—Paul Ramadier.
Finance—René Brunet.

Woman Elected N. Y. Alderman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23—A woman has a seat in the New York City Board of Aldermen today — third ever to be elected to this body—following unanimous action by its Tammany majority yesterday in giving the place of Alderman John J. Mahoney to his widow, Mrs. Mary E. Mahoney. Her term at a salary of $4640 is for the rest of the year, when the 65-member board is to be replaced under the new charter by a city council.

Mr. Mahoney, who had been eight years an alderman, was a Tammany leader in the fifth assembly district and one of the organization's chief fence-builders.

Mrs. Mahoney, whose feminine predecessors on the board were Mrs. Ruth Baker Pratt and Mrs. Ebba Winslow, both Republicans, does not contemplate sponsoring any legislation.

Sir Eric Geddes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sir Eric Geddes, who passed on yesterday, was perhaps best known outside his own country for his work as First Lord of the Admiralty during the most critical years of the World War, 1917-18. He is credited with having organized and directed to a successful conclusion the fight against the German submarine.

At the beginning of the war, having made a name as a railroad organizer, he was called upon to organize the British service of supply, and later to untangle and re-align the congested French railway systems behind the battle front.

After the war, Sir Eric headed the economy commission which in 1921 investigated British Government expenditures and brought about drastic savings.

At the time of his passing, Sir Eric Geddes was chairman of Imperial Airways Ltd., of the Dunlop Rubber Company, and of some 14 other companies.

Born in Indiana of Scottish parents, he once ran away to the United States, but returned to build and operate railroads in India. He was considered an outstanding authority on railway equipment.

Aid for Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—More difficult requirements for honors degrees and new bursaries to enable outstanding students to finance school courses were announced recently by the University of Saskatchewan.

53 P. C. Safety Gain By Railroads Cited

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP)—An improvement of 53 per cent in safety performance by American railroads between 1923 and 1936 was reported today by the American Museum of Safety in citing three lines for Harriman Memorial safety awards.

Gold, silver and bronze medals for "meritorious achievement in the field of railroad safety" were awarded respectively to the Chicago and North Western railway, the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton railroad and the Lake Superior and Ishpeming railroad. The safety society also awarded a certificate of special commendation to Carl Raymond Gray, president of the Union Pacific railroad.

Comparing the safety record of 1936 with that of 1923, the society said: "The frequency of casualties to passengers declined from 7.06 a hundred million passenger miles in 1923 to 3.34 in 1936."

West Virginian Named New Shrine Potentate

DETROIT, June 23 (AP)—The Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, elected Walter S. Sugden of Sisterville, W. Va., Imperial Potentate today, succeeding Judge Clyde I. Webster of Detroit.

The Shriners, here 60,000 strong for their 63rd imperial council, were also to elect other officers today and to proceed with the selection of a convention city for 1938. An illuminated night parade of 25,000 marching men will climax the day's festivities.

With the imperial potentate already named, interest centered in the contest for the lowest office in the imperial divan, that of imperial outer guard. Names most frequently mentioned for this post were those of Carl H. Pierson, Mizpah Temple, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Karl Rex Hammers, Syria Temple, Pittsburgh; and William Helm, potentate of Lu Lu Temple, Philadelphia.

WHBB Picks Up Programs From Trio of Studios

With Monitor Newscasters

SELMA, Ala. — Like its larger radiocast brothers, Station WHBB here maintains studios in several locations in Alabama. One of the few 100-watters to do this, WHBB picks up programs from a studio at Uniontown, 20 miles away, and from Demopolis, 55 miles distant, near the border of Mississippi.

Presenting programs of home talent from each of its three studio locations, WHBB properly, therefore, lays claim to being radiocaster to the "Whole Heart of the Black Belt," a motto derived from its call letters and which refers to the excellent black soil which makes Alabama a great cotton-growing state.

Calling itself "the biggest little station in the South," WHBB is owned and operated by the Selma Broadcasting Company. John S. Allen is general manager of the station; John C. Hughes is advertising manager; W. A. Coleman is chief announcer and program manager; Homer Johnson is chief engineer, and W. J. Reynolds Jr. is supervisor of the technical staff.

Serving a listening audience of 186,000, according to federal government figures, the management of WHBB regards radiocasts of news highly. "The Monitor Views the News" is heard on week-days and is read by Mr. Coleman, who being well known locally, has a large following.

WHBB radiocasts on a frequency of 1500 kilocycles.

This is article number 92 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, June 25.

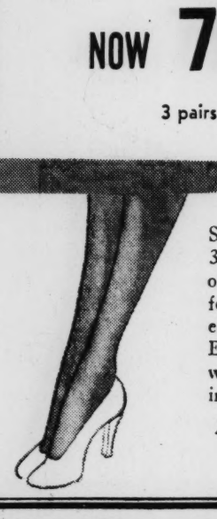
Navy Planes Complete 3085-Mile Mass Flight

COCO SOLO, Canal Zone, June 23 (AP)—The United States Navy today recorded as a "routine transfer" the non-stop 3085-mile flight of 12 planes from San Diego, Calif., to Coco Solo.

The fighting ships landed at this naval base yesterday at 6:28 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, after a journey of 27 hours and 58 minutes, the longest mass flight the Navy ever tried. Twelve officers and 60 enlisted men flew the planes from the factory to their station here.

JUNE OF EVENTS!
Summery Fashions at Special Values
Meyer Jonasson's
Atlantic 6200 Liberty at Oliver
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE EVENT for JUNE!
FAMOUS SILK STOCKINGS
NOW 75c a pair
3 pairs 2.10



Sheer 4 threads that look like 3's and wear like 5's at this once-a-year special low price for *you* to stock up for the entire summer at June savings! Every wanted color to wear with your summer ensembles in sizes 8½ to 10½.
Mail or Phone Orders Filled
STREET FLOOR

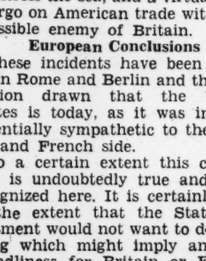
HERE'S WHERE YOU'LL FIND THEM...
Men make a habit of coming here for their
PALM BEACH SUITS
...because we make a hobby of having what they want...Sizes to fit all comers...Colors that cover all occasions...Weaves and patterns that tell the last news in style...And service that has won this store its staunch good will.
$16.75

Palm Beach
Men's Clothing, third floor
BOGGS & BUHL
PITTSBURGH, PA. FA. 2600

ROSENBAUM'S
PITTSBURGH

Cool New
Punch Hole Eyelet
10.95
So airy it looks like a fine square mesh . . . so new it will be a tribute to your good taste and fashion-alertness to wear it first. It launders well and is perpetually cool and crisp. Black, navy, pink, beige or white with embroidered batiste. Women's sizes 34 to 44.
Mail and Phone Orders Filled
Call COurt 3300
ROSENBAUM'S
WOMEN'S DRESSES SIXTH FLOOR

WHAT'S HAPPENED to the old-fashioned stove-heated IRON?



The Modern Woman chooses "HOM-STYL" to relieve her of the tedious task of ironing.
HOM-STYL is a completely finished family service that leaves nothing for you to do . . . SHIRTS ironed beautifully . . . SOCKS darned . . . and buttons sewed on when needed. A ten-pound bundle — only $1.52 when ¼ the weight is flat pieces.
North Side Laundry Co.
Dependable Service
When You Call
FAIRFAX 3810

SCHMIDT'S
Kumfort Shoes
For MEN and WOMEN
X-RAY FITTED
PITTSBURGH, PA.
825 Smithfield St., cor. Oliver Ave.

ESSEX COUNTY CARPET CLEANING WORKS
INCORPORATED
Cleaners of Rugs and Carpets Since 1913
26-30 Race Street, Bloomfield, N. J.
Telephone Bloomfield 2-0402-0403
Rugs thoroughly cleaned by us will be stored without extra charge during June, July and August. Prices as low as 4c per square foot.

BRUNSWICK washes Clothes LAST LONGER
Phone
Journal Square 2-2000—for Jersey City
Mitchell 2-0025—for Essex County
BRUNSWICK LAUNDRY

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
NEWARK TIRE & RUBBER CO.
THOMAS J. LANE, President
516-18 BERGEN AVENUE
corner Communipaw Avenue
GOODYEAR TIRES
Bergen County Branches
39 Park Avenue corner Spring Dell Avenue RUTHERFORD
Palisade Avenue and Van Brunt Street ENGLEWOOD
331 Main Street HACKENSACK

AIELLO BROTHERS AB INCORPORATED
The House of Quality and Service
Meats, Poultry
Fruits, Vegetables
533 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair
Telephone 2-6464
Wholesale *Retail*

Serving the Public for many years with Quality Fuels
Sales and Service
Oil Burners
Automatic Coal Burners
Boiler—Burner Units
A. H. HOLMES, Jr.
560 No. Grove Street
East Orange, N. J.
Orange 3-0420

STENOTYPE
The Machine Way in Shorthand
150 to 250 Words per Minute
Would you like to be a stenotypist earning $1500 to $4000 per year? Previous knowledge of shorthand not necessary. Come in today for demonstration or phone or write for information.
The Stenotype Co., 1217 Little Bldg.
Hancock 5011—Open Eves. and Sat. P. M.
Name.....
Address.....
Position.....C. S.

HIGHLAND COAL CO., Inc.
Coal : : Fuel Oil
Koppers
Seaboard Coke
ORANGE 3-0119
456 SO. JEFFERSON ST.

Texas Domes Called Evidence Of Prehistoric Meteorites; Theory Expounded at Parley

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., June 23—"Fossil" meteorites, for which astronomers and geologists alike have been searching vainly for years, drew unusual attention today as members of the one hundredth meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science crowded sessions of the Society for Research on Meteorites to hear authorities from Soviet Russia, England and America discuss latest progress in meteorite investigations.

John D. Boon and Claude C. Albritton Jr., of Southern Methodist University, astounded conservative meteorite hunters by suggesting that the Texas domes, geological structures under which vast stores of petroleum and natural gas are found, are evidences of explosion craters left by meteorites striking the earth thousands of years before dinosaurs ruled this planet and millions of years before mankind appeared.

Natural scientists have about given up hope of producing material evidence to settle the question of whether or not meteorites fell in the geologic past. But they reason that because meteorites fall today and many craters of prehistoric origin are know, others still more ancient must have fallen.

That they are not discoverable in rock layers like any other fossil, is attributed to the fact that meteoric iron in the course of centuries will rust and leave no trace of itself, while stony meteors would be apt to fuse and be indistinguishable from surrounding rock.

"Scraps" Left Over

The search for fossil meteorites seems to hold little promise. These visitors from celestial space are the "scraps" left over from the formation of our solar and galactic systems. Mr. Boon and Mr. Albritton feel the earth has been gathering in these scraps ever since its origin and probably the greater number have already found their targets in the ancient geological eras.

Before 1927, the famous Meteor Crater near Flagstaff, Ariz., was the only known one of its kind. But within the past decade, four similar craters or groups of craters have been discovered in such widely separated localities as Arabia, Australia, Argentina and Texas and it now appears that such features are far more common and widely distributed than has been supposed.

Those familiar with Meteor Crater have perhaps observed that the heavy layers of limestone and sandstone, usually almost exactly horizontal in this region, are highly distributed in the region of the crater. Not only are these rocks shattered and pulverized locally, but the rock layers themselves have been bent so that they slope away in a circle from the center of the hole.

"This suggests," say the Southern Methodist investigators, "that the layers of rock directly beneath the crater are bulged up in the form of a dome. Offhand this would appear to be exactly the opposite condition to what should be found. If a giant meteorite ploughed into the earth at this locality, why did is cause the rocks to be bent up rather than down?

"Moreover, where is the meteorite? A number of wells have been drilled in and around the crater, but the body has not been found."

Terrific Velocity

It will be remembered that most of the meteoritic irons found in museums are so small and light that they lost most of their initial high velocities as they sped through the earth's atmosphere. On the other hand, a projectile of the magnitude necessary to produce Meteor Crater would weigh many times more than the column of air it would displace during fall and hence it would strike the ground with terrific velocity, perhaps as high as 50 miles per second.

Studies of high-speed projectiles during the World War showed that if a bullet is traveling above a half-mile per second it explodes when it strikes a target, no matter what the angle. Even at a velocity of 40 miles a second, which is average for meteorites, one the size of the Arizona giant would possess energy of motion several hundred times greater than that of an equal weight of nitroglycerin.

With this thought, the authors assert that craters like that in Arizona resemble nothing more than a giant shell or mine hole. "We realize why magnetic surveys and bore holes have failed to locate a large meteorite beneath the crater or any similar cavity. Crater-forming meteorites simply exploded. They backfired and shattered to bits when they struck. Little wonder, then, that some of these backfired fragments have been found as far as six miles away."

Craters Fill in

But craters are not likely to endure for long, geologically speaking, and already the one in Arizona has been filled to a considerable depth by material washed and slumped down from the sides. Eventually there will be nothing left to tell the story, so far as the eye can see. According to Mr. Boon and Mr. Albritton, however, not all the effects of the sudden change of kinetic energy to heat and explosive energy are superficial.

"The rocks immediately beneath the exploding meteorite receive a downward kick just as mighty as the upward one which hurls tons of materials from the crater. These lower rocks, however, will not be shattered because shattering results in an increase in volume and they have no room to expand. Rather will they be compressed and as the materials above are blown away they will rebound upward, forming a dome.

"This means that if the area around Meteor Crater should be planed down to sea level the doming of the rocks might still be apparent for in the Arizona crater the depth of disturbance would be approximately a mile. Many times in the history of the earth, broad areas have been worn down nearly to sea level by stream erosion. Oftentimes these worn down areas have sunk beneath the sea and been covered with sands and mud. Then again they have slowly been arched back up again to become land.

"The Gulf Coastal Plain of North America, for example, has experienced many of these submergences and emergences during the past several hundred million years. Meteor craters may have been eroded away, but the disturbed rocks beneath could persist after many cycles of sinking and rising to still show where a cosmic giant had struck our planet in the geological past.

"The question may have economic significance," they suggest. "Domes, we know, often provided storehouses for our greatest national resources—oil and natural gas."

1122 Meteorites Recorded

Mrs. Addie D. Nininger, assistant secretary of the Meteorite Society, reported that a total of 1122 meteorite falls, both witnessed and unwitnessed, has been recorded. These include irons, stones, and stony-irons. Her list was compiled from lists published by G. T. Prior, C. C. Farrington and the United States National Museum as well as reports by leading students of meteorites throughout the world.

Representing English research at the meteorite discussions was Dr. Leonard J. Spencer of the British Museum, investigating the mystery of how "craters" on the moon originated.

Many views have been put forth in the past 50 years and one is that they were formed by the impact of meteorites. However, there have been two important objections raised to this view, (1) that all meteorites would not have fallen perpendicular to the surface to produce craters all of circular outline, (2) why is not the earth's surface similarly marked?

Dr. Spencer asserted both these objections are without justification. Since the discovery of the craters at Henbury in Central Australia in 1931, he said, it has been clearly demonstrated that they are explosion craters and not craters of impact. "The energy of a large mass of nickel-iron traveling at high velocity was suddenly transformed into heat, vaporizing a large part of the meteorite and some of the earth's crust, so producing a violent explosion. Such a crater will be circular in outline whatever be the angle of approach of the projectile.

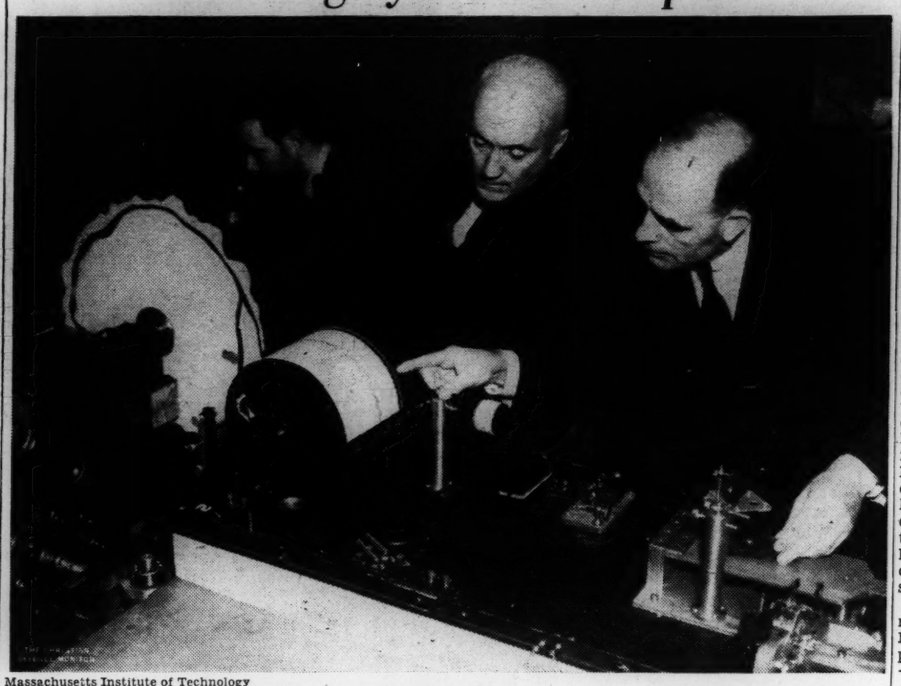
"On the moon with no atmosphere, meteorites will encounter no check on their velocity. They will not be reduced in size, and stony masses will not be broken up. They will strike with explosive violence and moonquake waves will result. The outward evidence is an explosion crater.

"The bright streaks radiating for hundreds of miles from some moon craters, for example, Tycho and Copernicus, but casting no shadows and conspicuous only at full moon, present a difficult problem. These craters may be due to large meteoritic irons. The vaporized metal probably condensed as millions of tiny spheres. The force of gravity on the moon being only one-sixth that on earth and there being no air resistance, such particles might be projected for great distances by the explosion. It may be suggested that these bright streaks on the moon are areas covered by tiny spheres of shining metal."

Dr. Spencer discarded the theory that lunar craters are of volcanic origin for in nearly all the craters the rim is complete. "In the few good examples of terrestrial volcanic explosion craters formed by volcanoes," he said, "the rim is always broken. The Monte Somma rim extends only half-way around the new Vesuvius, and the rim of Krakatoa is very irregular.

"A point that perhaps invalidates the meteorite theory is, that there is no evidence of the formation of craters on the moon at the present time. Maybe the larger stray masses of the solar system have already been gathered up. On the earth during historic times there has been no large fall, except perhaps that on June 30, 1908, at a spot in central Siberia, almost as inaccessible to us as the moon itself."

Recording Synthetic Earthquake



Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Prof. Arthur C. Rugge — Head of the M. I. T. Seismology Laboratory

Capt. N. H. Heck — Chief of the Division of Terrestrial Magnetism and Seismology

H. E. McComb — Chief of Section of Observatories and Equipment for U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey

The ability to design structures to withstand earthquakes is advancing as engineers learn more about the nature of terrestrial convulsions. Here the earthquake machine in the seismology laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is reproducing the motions of an actual earthquake to test a strong motion earthquake recorder developed by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. Thus the behavior of the recording instrument during a quake may be studied under laboratory conditions.

Children's Society Seeks United Action in Harlem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23—An appeal by Arthur Huck, executive director of the Children's Aid Society, to all agencies in New York City to do something about the situation in Harlem, biggest center of Negro population in any city in the United States, features the eighty-fourth annual report of that body issued by William Church Osborn, its president, today.

Stressing that the Negro problem is one whose roots lie deep in the national history of the United States and one to which each generation of Americans has, in turn, failed to find an answer, Mr. Huck offers statistics designed to prove the urgent need for eradicating evil conditions obtaining in this section of New York City. He recalls the findings of the commission appointed by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia to inquire into the Harlem situation following the riots there last year and declares that if social problems of the immediate future are to be met, laymen must unite to concentrate on causes rather than on the results of social maladjustments.

"According to the Mayor's commission," he says, "although the Negro constitutes 4.7 per cent of the population of New York city, yet he comprises 14.5 per cent of the unemployed. Figures from the health department indicate that the death rate from tuberculosis in Harlem is 400 per cent greater than among the white race.

"Although Negro children represent 3.5 per cent of the child population of the city, they contribute 10.3 per cent of the total delinquency, according to a study by the welfare council."

The report reviews the work of the council for 1936, during which it added to its program a counseling and employment service to aid boys and girls in training and finding self-support along the lines of their most promising abilities. The society also established a personal guidance service to help children solve minor problems in school and home, which, if left unsolved, might prove detrimental to their future.

The society served 30,000 New York City children during the year through seven children's centers in congested Manhattan neighborhoods, in its homes in Westchester and Dutchess Counties and its three summer camps in Dutchess and Ulster Counties. In its eight boys' clubs, 6319 boys are enrolled and in its seven girls' clubs there is an enrollment of 2407.

ARCHITECTURALLY IMPORTANT

THE architecture of a hotel is rarely a consideration in its selection as a place in which to live...yet from this standpoint alone The Vanderbilt is important.

Everything about The Vanderbilt is big, liberal and designed for the utmost comfort of a discerning clientele. You will find it a memorable pleasure to have stopped at The Vanderbilt.

Illustrated folder upon request

SINGLE FROM $4
DOUBLE FROM $6
SUITES FROM $10

The VANDERBILT HOTEL
PARK AVENUE AT 34th ST., NEW YORK

Free 2 NASH 8s EVERY WEEK
20 RCA Victor Auto Radios
500 Autographed Baseballs

Tune in SINCLAIR
BABE RUTH
BASEBALL CONTEST
WED. and FRI. EVES. C.B.S.
free Entry Blanks at Sinclair Dealers

YOUR TOOL CLERK
could give you lessons
in money management!

● Ever stop to think just how *you* would raise a family on $28 a week? Give the problem a little thought. You'll quickly realize that they perform marvels of money management—those millions of thrifty workers who carry on with modest weekly incomes. Their homes are comfortable, their children well fed and neatly clothed. They have learned through necessity to handle their money with a skill which many executives with big incomes might well envy.

When the unexpected happens

But when misfortune strikes—the family's meager reserves soon disappear. What then? How is the family to keep solvent?

At such times a Household Finance loan can tide the family over. Without sacrifice of pride or privacy responsible families can borrow at Household the funds they need to meet an emergency or get a fresh start. In 1936 Household acted as "Doctor of Family Finances" to more than half a million families.

Send for Free booklets

As an employer or supervisor of employes you will be interested in the full story of this lending service for families without the wherewithal to borrow at commercial banks. We will gladly send you booklets and full information on Household Finance's family reconstruction service. You will gain a new understanding of today's small loan business and the function it performs in modern industrial society. You will incur no obligation whatever.

HOUSEHOLD FINANCE
CORPORATION and Subsidiaries
"Doctor of Family Finances"
one of the leading family finance organizations, with 228 offices in 148 cities

HOUSEHOLD FINANCE CORPORATION, Dept. CSM-6
919 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

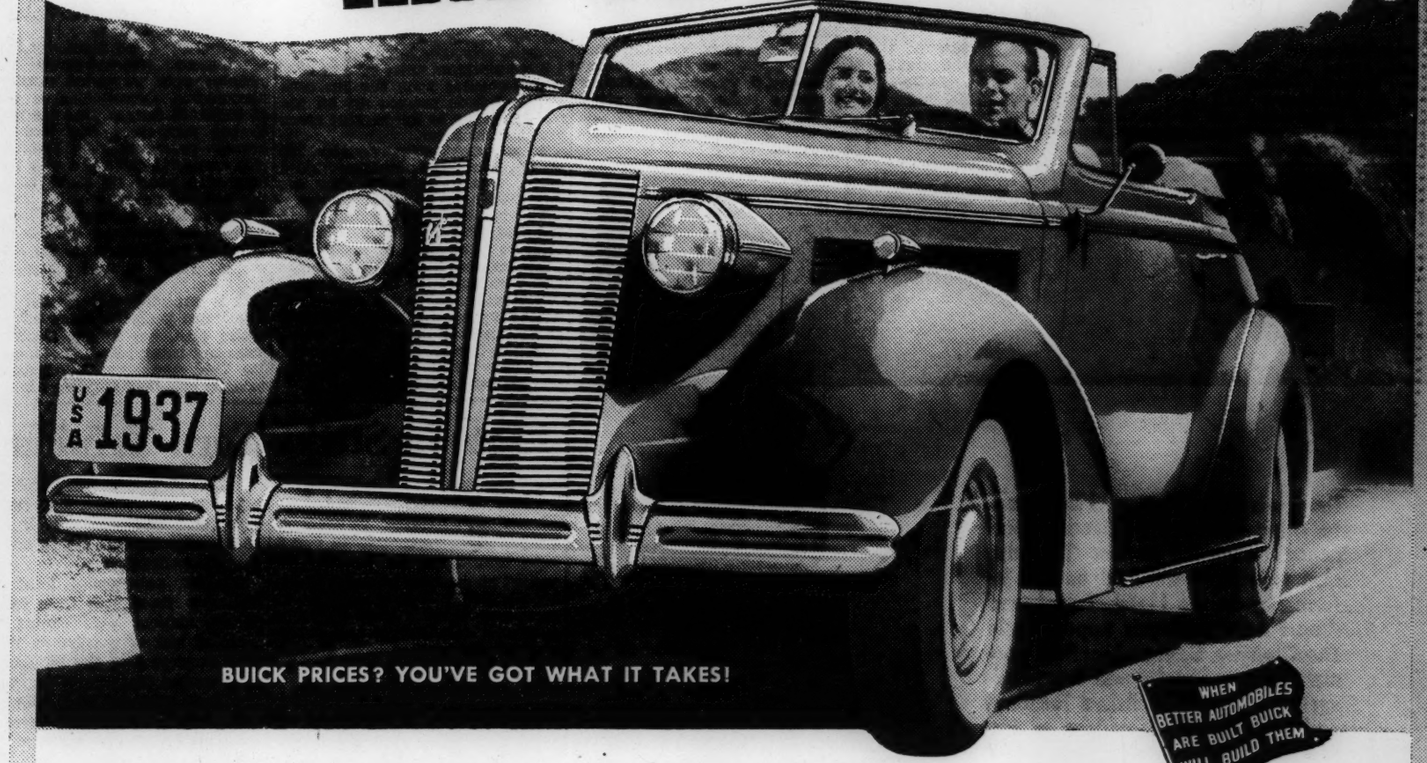
Please mail me without obligation booklets and full information on Household Finance's family reconstruction program.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

It's got what it takes
AND SO HAVE YOU!



YOU'VE got hold of a thrilling man-size bundle of get-up-and-travel when you lay hands on the wheel of this sleek, swift, solid car.

You've got the power to do what you will when you press the treadle that bosses this Buick's silk-smooth valve-in-head straight-eight engine.

You've a car that sheds punishment like a mallard sheds rain, so sound and stout and husky is this sturdy traveler from its rugged backbone up.

You've certain-sure brakes to keep you out of trouble—lullaby springs and cushions to cradle you in comfort—a body that's steel fused with steel for safe security—yes, you've all a man can ask in a car and more.

But you make a sad and sorry error if you hold back because this brilliant Buick looks too rich for your budget. It's got what it takes to head the parade and you've got what it takes to own one.

You've read about certain sixes—how easy they are to buy. But the fact is, this great-powered eight, smooth and steady and ready to thrill, actually costs less than some cars with two fewer cylinders!

Get the figures! Find out what the others cost! And before you sign on any dotted line—*get the same facts about Buick!* You've got what it takes to own the car of the year—why be satisfied with less?

NO OTHER CAR IN THE WORLD HAS ALL THESE FEATURES
★ VALVE-IN-HEAD STRAIGHT-EIGHT ENGINE ★ ANO-LITE PISTONS ★ AEROBAT CARBURETOR ★ SEALED CHASSIS ★ TORQUE-TUBE DRIVE ★ UNISTEEL BODY BY FISHER ★ TIPTOE HYDRAULIC BRAKES ★ KNEE-ACTION COMFORT AND SAFETY ★ "HIGH OUTPUT" GENERATOR ★ JUMBO LUGGAGE COMPARTMENTS ★ DOUBLE STABILIZATION ★ SAFETY GLASS

★ ★ ★ ★

USED CAR BARGAINS
We have a number of excellent used cars on hand at bargain prices. See us first and save shopping time.

"It's Buick again!"
YOUR MONEY GOES FARTHER IN A GENERAL MOTORS CAR

SEE YOUR NEAREST BUICK DEALER

Washington Sees No Threat To Peace in Spanish Rift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP)—Georges Bonnett, French Ambassador to the United States, who was appointed Minister of Finance in Paris yesterday, sailed today to assume his post in the new Chautemps Cabinet. M. Bonnett conferred yesterday in Washington with President Roosevelt and Dr. Paul van Zeeland, Prime Minister of Belgium.

WASHINGTON, June 23 — The disturbing withdrawal of Germany and Italy from the International Non-Intervention patrol around Spain is being watched with the greatest care at the State Department here today.

American diplomacy stands ready to use the moral influence of this country again as it did on the Almeria incident to help prevent more serious developments, but the State Department is satisfied at the moment that no situation exists as yet which would make such action either necessary or constructive.

The note of confidence at the State Department that the latest developments in Europe are not immediately dangerous is based on two considerations.

First, even if the German assumption is true that Spanish Government submarines fired torpedoes at the German cruiser Leipzig the fact is that the ship was not hit nor damaged. Therefore there is not the justification for German reprisals against Loyalist Spain which existed in the case of the bombing of the Deutschland.

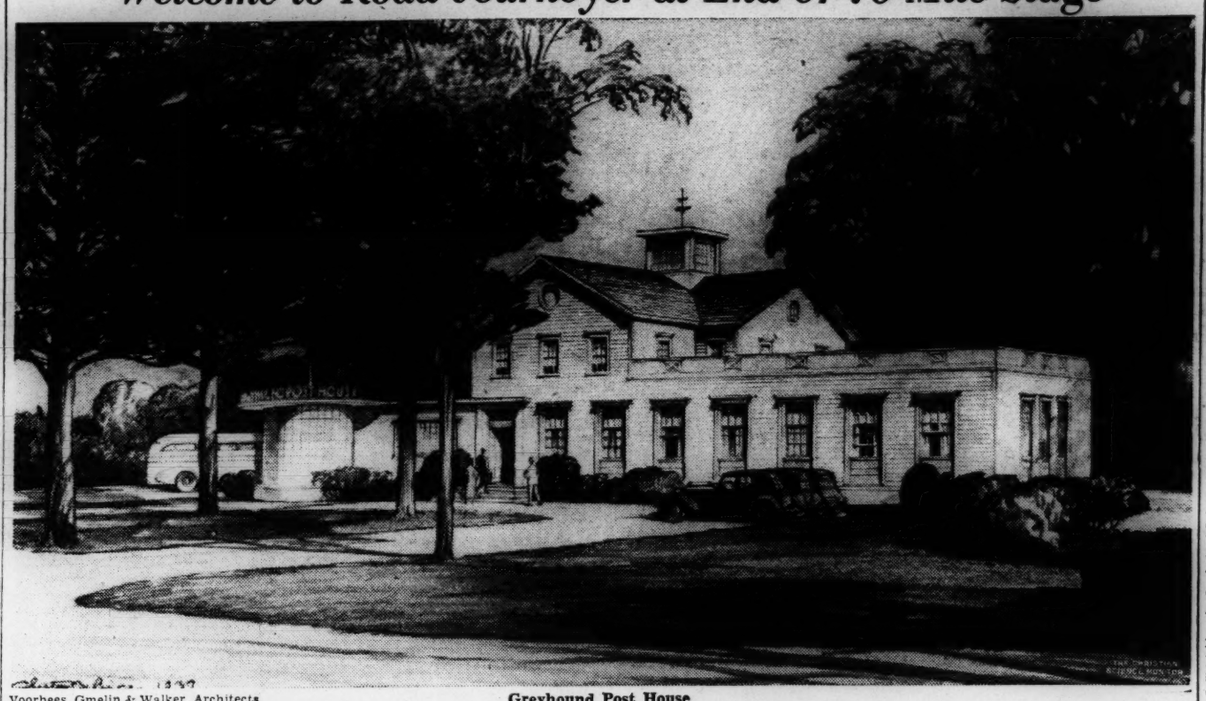
Second, assurances are understood to have been received from Berlin that while Germany intends to protest the alleged incident by parading warships in front of Valencia's harbor, there will be no shooting.

These considerations lead to the assumption at the State Department that there is nothing inherent in the German-Italian withdrawal which immediately threatens the general European peace.

It nevertheless is now evident that the State Department here intends to use its good offices and its influence to the greatest extent compatible with America's neutrality to prevent more serious trouble in Europe. Thus it would undoubtedly make diplomatic representations to Germany again if necessary in an effort to dissuade that country from a more open degree of hostilities with the Spanish Government than now exists.

The question of invocation of the Neutrality Act does not yet arise, but remains in reserve as a possible deterrent to Germany or Italy. Should either of those governments bring about an open state of hostilities with Spain, the President would be required, among other things, to forbid the travel of American citizens in passenger ships of that country.

Welcome to Road Journeyer at End of 70-Mile Stage



Voorhees, Gmelin & Walker, Architects

Greyhound Post House

Rebuilt Country Dwelling at Greens Farms, Near Westport, Conn., for Refreshment of Through Travelers

Argentina Still Holding Firm To Claims on Falkland Islands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Argentina has again challenged British sovereignty over the Falkland Isles through the action of her consul-general in Montevideo, Uruguay, who refused to visa the British passports of two islanders which arose out of this incident revealed that the consul's action was based on the general instructions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Buenos Aires which have been carried out in similar previous cases.

The consul himself declared there were standing instructions that British passports of persons born in the Falkland islands should not be endorsed, as this would imply recognition of British ownership. He contended that an Argentine citizen can only travel on an Argentine passport and is reported to have retained the British passports "as evidence of their place of birth, in order to issue Argentine passports to the applicants, who are deemed to have been born on Argentine soil." He added that, even without instructions, he would have acted similarly, discharging an elementary duty as an Argentine.

The official has been complimented by sections of the Argentine press and has also received the congratulations of the National Society of Geographical Studies.

At about the same time Dr. Manuel Malbran, who headed the Argentine delegation to the Whaling Conference in London, made a reservation regarding the sovereignty of the South Orkneys, South Shetlands, and other islands adjacent to the Falklands, known as the "Falkland Islands dependencies," over which both Britain and Argentina claim ownership.

Dr. Malbran requested that the conference record in its minutes that the fact that his country was participating in the discussion of whaling problems in the Anarctic, where these islands were utilized as bases, did not imply Argentine recognition of British sovereignty. The conference unanimously agreed that his reservations should be officially inscribed.

It is believed that the Argentine delegate was acting on direct instructions from his Government. It was a safeguard against the possibility of a future British claim that conference participation had involved tacit acceptance of British dominion over the "dependencies."

The consular incident and the conference reservation, allied to the stamp issue which met with London's objections, are seen in some British quarters to be part of a systematic campaign to keep the Falkland Islands "problem" before the Argentine people. The aim is alleged to be the "winning" of the islands by continual worrying of the British Government. On the other hand, there are influential Argentine economists who believe their country stands to lose a great deal, especially as London is being continually pressed by its dominions and colonies to buy more food from them and less from Argentina.

Berlin Postpones Vienna Visit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, June 23—The German delegation, composed of distinguished officials in the German Foreign Office, which was to have arrived here last night from Berlin to begin work with a similar Austrian delegation for the purpose of solving outstanding political questions between the two countries and thus promoting harmony, has postponed its visit.

This is interpreted as meaning that for the moment the German Government wishes to preserve its freedom of action in the center of Europe as well as in Spain.

The request of General Franco that his Government be recognized by the Austrian Government has been refused.

Bridges Planning Quiz of Girdler On Oral Compact

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Senator H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire said today he would ask Tom Girdler, president of Republic Steel, whether the corporation had made an oral agreement with steel union representatives.

Mr. Girdler has been summoned to tell his side of the steel strike to the Senate Post Office Committee tomorrow in reply to charges made last week by Philip Murray head of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

Senator Bridges, who requested that Mr. Girdler testify, said he had been informed Republic Steel never had reached any pact with the union.

"In view of testimony by C. I. O. spokesmen," he said, "that the only point at issue in the strike is refusal to sign an agreement already reached, I believe this should be cleared up in the present investigation."

Senator Bridges said he would insist that James A. Farley, Postmaster General, testify about charges of interference with the mails in the strike areas and refusal to deliver "abnormal" mail to strike-bound plants.

Honorary Cross of Honor Presented to President

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt received today the honorary cross of the American Cross of Honor and became honorary president of the order. The organization is composed of persons who have received a Government life saving medal.

Richard Stockton of Newark, N. J., president of the order, made the presentation. Presidents McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Harding, Coolidge and Hoover previously have served as honorary president.

Pack Bequeaths $57,000 for Use By Forest Bodies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOMS RIVER, N. J., June 23—Charles Lathrop Pack of Lakewood, lover of trees and one of the nation's leaders in forest conservation work, left $57,000 of his estate to forestry bodies, it was revealed here today following the filing of his will for probate yesterday.

The estate of Mr. Pack, who was president of the American Trees Association, was valued at an estimated $1,000,000.

Among the beneficiaries named in the will are the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry trust, $50,000; the Society of American Foresters, $2000; Williams College chapter of Beta Theta Pi, $5000, and the Walter Hines Page School for International Relations at Johns Hopkins University, the Institute of International Education, the State of New Jersey for the acquisition or maintenance of forest tree nurseries or planting, $5000 each.

RA Loans $1,584,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., June 23—During 1936, loans totaling $1,584,000 were made to 4445 Virginia families by the Resettlement Administration, according to a report made by H. H. Gordon, director, and Mary B. Settle, associate director. A summary of the report indicated that these loans averaged about $360 per family and repayments were arranged on a five-year basis in most cases.

Bus Line Opens First Station In System of Halting Places

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTPORT, Conn., June 23—The first link in a chain of "post houses" to be set up by a bus company in systematic provision of comfort for its passengers, was established this week when the Greyhound Post House opened at Green Farms, two miles east of Westport on the Boston Post Road. Similar houses with adequate restaurant, lounge and rest-room facilities are to be opened at 70-mile intervals along all Greyhound routes in New England first, and over the rest of the country later.

Prefabricated "flag stop diners" are now being constructed, too, by J. G. Roy & Sons of Springfield, Mass., which it is intended to set up about every 10 miles along each Greyhound route.

The Green Farms Post House was formerly a picturesque old country house, and the fine shade trees surrounding it have been retained. The house itself has been remodelled and enlarged by Voorhees, Gmelin and Walker, architects for the Greyhound companies.

A bus concourse has been provided at the left of the building and in front of it there is ample parking space for the cars of private patrons—who are welcomed as well as the bus passengers for whom the post house is primarily intended.

Bus passengers enter by way of a lounge opening upon the bus concourse. Private patrons use an entrance leading to the parking space provided for them.

A restaurant accommodates 100 people; and in it, medium priced meals, sodas and sandwiches are served at tables and at a counter.

The bus concourse is treated in red and gray—chosen in pleasing contrast to the blue of the buses—with recessed lighting. The lounge and restaurant walls are chrome yellow, with light oak woodwork and wall benches. Chairs, tables and counters are of the same light oak, with blue linoleum table and counter tops. The Venetian blinds and window frames are a soft gray.

A feature of the wash rooms, which are decorated in Minnesota blue, is that all washstand equipment, including shelves, lighted mirrors and soap dispensers, are built into the wall so that none project from it.

For several years the Greyhound interests, which operate a 30,000-mile system, using 640 "rest-and-lunch" stops—at some of which its buses are gassed and serviced—has been considering entering this field itself in order to assure the best service for its patrons.

Plans now call for franchises to managers of stations who must meet specified architectural and other standards in erecting, equipping and administering them. Managers who do not own their own stations will be able to lease them, it was reported in the April 3, 1937, issue of Business Week, on a 10-year arrangement, paying for them out of their share of the receipts. Managers who do not meet a standard of income—at present figured at about 8 per cent of the investment in a station—will be replaced.

In the case of the "flag stop diners," it is proposed that managers will own the plot of land used and will rent the diners from a Greyhound subsidiary.

In making these plans, statistics of present rest-and-lunch stop business were considered carefully. Accountants figured that a total of 60,000,000 sales a year are made to bus passengers, and that the average passenger at a 10-minute stop spends 14 cents and at a half-hour stop about 30 cents. During the entire average trip he spends a total of about 58 cents for food.

Proposed franchise charges are based on these figures. At flag stops, the fee will be ¼ cent per passenger.

It is expected that it will take about five years to carry out the entire plan, but in the meantime steps are being taken to standardize food and services offered at existing half-hour stopping places.

Aid for LaGuardia In G. O. P. Ranks Asked by Friends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23—The effort to win Republican endorsement for the re-election of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia continued here today with the circulation of a "round robin" by leaders of the pro-LaGuardia faction among a hand-picked list of their fellow partisans. This urges the return of the Mayor next fall, praising the honesty and efficiency of his administration and warning against a Tammany victory that would entrust the operation of the new city charter to its enemies instead of its friends.

There was little indication, however, of any softening of the party opposition to endorsement which would give the Republican label to a man who supported President Roosevelt for both his terms, is an ardent advocate of New Deal government and on the list of founders of the American Labor Party. The inevitability of a primary fight for the nomination appears undiminished, therefore, unless there is a meeting of purposes for the county and executive committee deliberations in July.

The Mayor himself laid special stress on the chief doctrine of his rule here yesterday, when he declared in a luncheon address to the Lions Club that the city could "not afford the luxury of a political government." This was in connection with a plea to business and industry to avail itself of the opportunity the new charter now offered to get "real representation in the city council whose election to succeed the board of aldermen next year will inaugurate the proportional representation system of voting here.

"Don't you think politics have been monopolized by politicians long enough?" the Mayor demanded. "There's no reason why your organizations shouldn't get together and put a candidate on that council ballot in every borough.

"There's nothing difficult about city government. It's just business management and housekeeping. No previous experience is necessary. In fact, the less they know the fewer politicians they know, the more we will welcome them down at City Hall.

"The politicians are trying to make proportional representation difficult with all their talk about the days it is going to take to count the ballots.

"Well, I would rather have an honest count that takes a month, than a dishonest count announced on election night. Of course, sometimes it is difficult to make the politicians understand."

London Police Substitute Advice For Arrests in Motorist Cases

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Advice, whenever possible, not prosecution; this is the order that has gone out from Scotland Yard to all police stations here in regard to dealing with traffic offenders.

In his annual report Sir Philip Game, Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, tells how he has urged London's "Bobbies" to try co-operation rather than coercion.

"While prosecution is being, and must continue to be, employed to the extent that is necessary and possible," Sir Philip declares, "I have felt that the time and energies of the police might be more profitably employed if they concentrated rather more on dealing with offenders by means of caution and advice."

Sir Philip sees the problem of traffic accidents as one where education of "the human element" is as essential as the provision of better mechanical devices. So vast has the traffic problem of London become that the commissioner feels that "the regulation of traffic and the prevention of accidents are among the most difficult and certainly among the most important of the duties which the Metropolitan Police are called upon to perform."

Recently selected traffic police have been put through a specially advanced course of training at the Police Driving School at Hendon, Sir Philip Game reveals, to increase the efficiency of the motor patrols.

"Jay-Walking" Pedestrians

Although no actual legislation is mentioned, Sir Philip warns "jay-walking" pedestrians that the law may act sternly in the near future. This warning is underlined by the fact that in a special police analysis of 38,815 road accidents pedestrians were held to blame in 83 per cent of the mishaps in which they were involved.

"Something might be done," the report states, "to check by law the most flagrant of the suicidal wanderings of pedestrians, but I should prefer, before advocating the application of fresh legal restrictions applying to pedestrians, to study the efforts of a further period of education and propaganda."

Education of road users and co-operation between them and the police is, indeed, the keynote of Sir Philip's report.

Prosecution is not an end in itself, the commissioner declares, but a cumbersome means to an end.

"The primary object is to avoid casualties, not to punish people for causing them," he adds. "Taking cases into court employs a great deal of police time which would obviously be better used in dealing with the practical traffic problem on the roads."

Referring to his orders that the police should assist the education of road users, Sir Philip says: "My efforts to this end have met with the ready response which I felt sure would be forthcoming."

Should the "education" policy prove successful, the report foreshadows the augmenting of the Metropolitan Police Force so that the numbers of foot police in the streets each day shall be greater.

White House Bill On Shake-Up Plan Filed in Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23—Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, introduced a bill in the Senate today designed to reorganize the executive branch of the Government in accordance with President Roosevelt's desires.

At the same time Representative John J. Cochran (D) of Missouri, chairman of the House committee on government reorganization, today named four subcommittees in an effort to draft a program to carry out the same program in the House.

Mr. Robinson's group will attempt to put through the reorganization in one bill, while the House group seeks to split it up into a number of measures. Mr. Cochran said the sub-committees would draft tentative bills for introduction "at the earliest possible date."

House groups were divided to study the erection of new executive departments and delegation of power; to study extension of civil service; to investigate the proposed change in names and duties of the general accounting office and the comptroller general; and to study the Roosevelt request for appointment of six new White House aides.

Drys Plan Campaign In Alabama Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — The Alabama Temperance Alliance has appointed a committee to work with the State Department of Education in a program of temeprance instruction in the schools. The committee is composed of Mrs. S. T. Slaton of Fairfield, state Parent-Teacher head; Dr. L. E. Barton of Jasper and D. R. Price of Birmingham, the latter, president of the Birmingham Sunday School Association. Action by the Alliance was taken after the recent election in which 24 out of 67 counties voted to scrap the State's 22-year-old prohibition law and legalize the sale of intoxicants in State stores. The Alliance will raise $16,000 and employ a full-time director.

At the request of Gov. Bibb Graves the State Board of Education adopted a resolution requiring public school officials to comply with the statues providing for the teaching of temperance in the schools. The Governor pointed to the section of the school code which requires that "regular instruction shall be given in all grades as to the nature of alcoholic drinks, tobacco and other narcotics and their effect upon the human system."

Riots in Strike-Torn Trinidad

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, June 23 (CP Cable)—Four platoons of marines—150 men—landed last night from the British cruiser Ajax and set up machine guns commanding the San Fernando oil fields as reports of renewed riots and four additional fatalities in the strike-torn interior reached here. Another cruiser, Exeter, was nearing the island.

The town of Rio Claro was isolated when striking oil field workers uprooted telephone and telegraph poles and tore up railroad tracks. The railway station was burned down.

Another clash was reported on a sugar plantation in the interior, but casualties were believed few.

Yesterday's fatalities brought the total to 14. Twenty-four were known to have been seriously injured and more than 100 strikers, police and deputized citizens nursed minor wounds.

The Ajax's marines landed at Pointe A Pierre, relieving police and volunteers who had gone without sleep since the rioting first broke out, Saturday night.

Business throughout the island was suspended as strikers were sworn in as deputies. One person was killed here and four injured when police fired on a mob outside the transport building.

Deserted automobiles lined the highways throughout the island. Service stations were closing because of lack of gasoline as European employees of the oil companies worked frantically to check flow from oil wells, much of which was going to waste. Their wives already had fled to Port of Spain for safety.

Police and volunteers, heavily armed and in strong groups, patrolled the affected areas in lorries, occasionally clashing with the strikers. Looting of homes and business houses continued at San Fernando and in the interior.

Scandinavians Visit Adopted Children Living in Vienna

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Vienna has just given a special welcome to especially appreciated guests. They were 200 Scandinavians who had once opened their homes to destitute Vienna children. Now the children, all of whom have grown up and most of whom have modest homes of their own, invited their foster parents to come and see them.

During the first years after the World War, Austria was in a desperate economic situation and thousands of families did not have enough to eat. Not only did Austrian money collapse, but fuel and food products were very scarce. To save the children from misery, kind people in Denmark, Norway and Sweden came to the rescue, and during the crisis cared for no fewer than 30,00 Australian boys and girls.

This formed an especially intimate bond between Vienna and the northern countries and since then the Scandinavians have been very welcome here. Now the city has shown special honor to the 200 visitors who came to see the children they helped bring up.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Pennsylvania

Erie — Wednesdays, 2:45 p. m., WLEU, 1420kc.

Mrs. Craig Christens Army's New Mine Layer

WILMINGTON, Del., June 23 (AP)—Mrs. Malin Craig yesterday christened the army's new mine layer and cable ship, Ellery W. Niles, at the Pusey Jones shipyard. Mrs. Craig is the wife of the army chief of staff.

The boat will be commissioned by September for service under the quartermaster corps of the army. It has a displacement of 1165 tons and is 184 feet long. The vessel will be electrically driven and operated.

Fog Today at Pole, Says Weather Man At Top of World

What is the weather like at the South Pole today? Reports seem to be not forthcoming. It is a serious omission from what should be a complete charting of the world's weather. However, the report is in from the polar weather man at the sister pole—and not too cold at that—and this will help for the time being.

The North Pole reading as sent into the Associated Press is as follows:

Soviet North Pole Camp (by wireless to Moscow), June 23 (AP)—The temperature was 30.2 degrees above zero Fahrenheit today. A slight fog cut the visibility to about three miles, while the ceiling was 1500 yards.

$625 Taxi 'Fare' Paid By English Visitors

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Taxi Driver Joseph N. Carnaggio is back home after a $625 trip.

Three weeks ago, he said, Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Smith of Watford, England, asked him: "How does one go about seeing the United States?"

"I sold them on the idea that a taxicab is the best means of travel in America." Mr. Carnaggio added. The Smiths hired him to drive them for 21 days through New England, Eastern Canada, and the Mid-Atlantic states, he said.

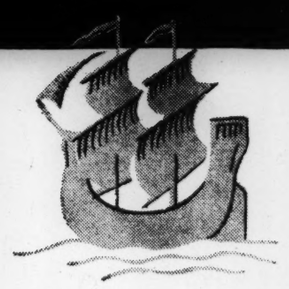
Canadian Air Service Calls for Fewer Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Air experts are at work now, preparing for the trans-Canada air service by straightening out the previous prairie air mail route and eliminating some two dozen emergency landing fields, used back in 1929.

Previously, landing fields were necessary every 25 or 30 miles when airplanes cruised at 90 miles an hour. Now with the new high speed planes doing 240 miles an hour, the emergency fields will be 40 or 50 miles apart.

PARIS



The Paris Exposition of 1937 seeks to bring about understanding and peace among the nations. You who plan to visit it will find helpful information in the Hotel, Travel, and Resort advertisements appearing in The Christian Science Monitor. Special groups of Hotel and Travel advertisements are published Tuesdays and Fridays. Three offices of the Monitor in Europe will gladly assist visitors in any possible way.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PARIS OFFICE
56 Faubourg St.-Honoré

LONDON:
Clarence House, 4, Central Bldgs., Westminster (S. W.)

GENEVA:
16 rue du Mont Blanc

The United States pavilion, erected on the bank of the beautiful river Seine

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Amer Merchant	June 25	Plymouth	July 4	June 24 8:00 pm	June 25 12 noon
‡Columbus	June 26	Plymouth	July 3	June 25 8:00 pm	June 26 1:00 pm
¶Rex	June 26	Gibraltar	July 2	June 25 8:00 pm	June 26 9:00 am
§New York	June 26	Cherbourg	July 4	June 26 1:00 pm	June 26 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	July 3	June 28, 4:00 pm	June 28, 8:00 pm
Empress of Japan	Victoria	July 10	July 5 4:00 pm	July 5 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mirrabooka	San Francisco	July 3	June 28 4:00 pm	June 28 8:00 pm
Mirrabooka	San Pedro	July 5	June 30 4:00 pm	June 30 8:00 pm
Monawai	Victoria	July 7	July 2, 4:00 pm	July 2, 8:00 pm

†Except Germany, Italy and Mediterranean countries ‡Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. ¶Italy and Mediterranean countries only. §Special address except Germany

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Storing Away the Largess of Farm and Garden

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Home Canner Goes Into Action As Fruits Become Abundant

Canning Is a Full-Sized Project, but With Proper Supplies Is Not Difficult for Homemaker

By Bertha Streeter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Home canning is inspired by the imagination of delicious dishes that otherwise might not be set before one's nearest and dearest in the security of a home closed against the winter storms. It is as much a work of creation for the happiness and well-being of the family as is the painting of a picture for the world to enjoy. So it should be a delight to the artist, not a task. And so it may be at the price of a little planning and preparation beforehand.

When one accepts the preservation of foods as a task, there is a tendency to keep on canning as long as one can stand it and there is anything to can. So can within reason. The size of one's household should be considered, its habits of hospitality, and its preference as to the kinds of canned fruits and vegetables, jellies and pickles, and sauces. The amounts of these generally used during the week, multiplied by 30, with a few added to make a plentiful supply, gives one a fair idea of the quantity and kinds of home-canned goods it is desirable to provide till fresh fruits are again in season.

Preliminary Survey

Now go over the list to determine which you can profitably undertake, for successful canning depends largely upon as short an interval as possible between the ground and the can. With neighbors, markets, or from your own premises you can arrange for some fruits and vegetables being delivered as soon as they are garnered. Unless one is quite experienced in home canning it hardly pays nowadays to put in the time and materials for preserving other products.

Next to be considered is which fruits and vegetables on the list cost less to buy ready canned and of high quality than to "do" them one's self. Many home canners, for instance, have difficulty in keeping the corn and peas they put up, and it may be that at the very time they are again trying to preserve these vegetables, the canned product is being sold at bargain prices to make room on the grocer's shelves for the fresh shipments. As the taste and quality of a product that has "kept" remains the same whether it was canned this season or years ago, it may be that a little investigation will prove these goods a better investment in money and time than the home canning of similar products, especially if supplies or jars must be purchased.

Budgeting One's Time

Merely bringing the list of needs down to a definite assignment for the season makes canning and preserving more like play than work. With this as a guide, arrangements may be made for a specified number of quarts of freshly picked raspberries, for instance, to be delivered early one morning, and the same amount again a few days later; similar arrangements being made for other canning material so as to bring into the kitchen fresh supplies only and when the home manager is prepared to give them immediate care, and in such amounts as to keep the canning within the time that can be allotted to it each day.

Preparation for these supplies may be made at odd moments a day or two beforehand. One of the most essential points about successful canning is sterile jars and caps, and combinations of them that make an airtight seal. There are no degrees of sterilization; either a jar is sterile or it is not, and food placed in a container that is not sterilized will spoil, regardless of its excellence. Caps must fit the jars tight over the jar rubbers, too. So jars and tops must be thoroughly washed before using, then sterilized by being boiled continuously for about 15 minutes before being filled with the prepared product. It saves time and confusion on canning day to wash the jars and caps beforehand, fit each container with a rubber, fill the jar with hot water and screw on tight an equally hot cap. Then test the jar for leakage by turning it upside down and about. If water leaks out, try other hot caps until you find a watertight combination and keep jar and cap together until you are ready to boil them, immediately before filling the container with the prepared material.

New jar rubbers each season are an economy in both time and materials. It is a good precaution to test all rubbers before using; pull each ring out about four inches. If it springs back to its original size it is probably all right for making an airtight seal. Boil the rings along with the caps, just before using.

Methods Used

With the necessary utensils and other supplies ready the night before, and the kitchen work out of the way before the material to be canned is brought in, one has an excellent start toward making canning the pleasure it should be. The method to be used depends upon the home manager and her equipment. For years, at demonstrations and in the public schools, cold pack, hot pack, open kettle, oven and pressure canning have been taught. To some women, the open kettle method seems to require less time when there is only a small amount to be canned, the hot or cold pack being used when there is a good deal to be accomplished in a short time. With owners of pressure cookers pressure canning is popular for meats and some vegetables. And women having automatic heat regulation on their stoves are apt to prefer oven canning for most of the products they put up. But with all methods, it is essential to cook the fruit or other product until it is nearly done, and leave it to finish cooking in the boiling juice with which it is sealed.

The approximate number of minutes this requires can be found in tables for processing fruits and vegetables. Many cookbooks include such tables. Or the reader may wish to provide herself with the Farmers' Bulletin No. 1762 on Home Canning, at five cents from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Prepared as for Table Use

For successful canning, food is generally prepared as it is for the table. Take peaches, for instance, as generally representative. For the table, they are scalded to loosen the skins, then plunged into cold water to make them easy to handle. But if peaches are to be canned, it is desirable not only to get for the juice the delicate pink from the skins, but also to shrink the fruit so it will pack to best advantage in the jars. So about four quarts of water are brought to a vigorous boil for scalding, or "blanching," 12 to 14 peaches at a time. In half a minute to a minute and a half, according to the ripeness of the fruit, a peach to be halved for canning is ready for immersion in cold water, and thereafter should be prepared for the jar as quickly as possible.

Pack the fruit closely into the jars without crushing. Fill each container with boiling syrup as soon as the jar is ready, agitate the fruit with a silver knife to drive out air bubbles, then wipe off the neck of the container, adjust the rubber and screw down the cap. If the fruit has been cooked, screw the top down as tight as you can and when the jar is cool, carefully try to tighten it still more. It is then ready to be wrapped in newspaper to keep out the light, and stored in a cool place until needed.

Must Circulate Freely

If the fruit is to be cooked in the jars, however, after screwing the top tight, loosen it a bit and set it immediately in the hot water bath in which the hand can hardly be borne. In determining the number of jars to be processed at once, remember that the hot water must circulate freely around them, and also that they must be removed from this same hot water. So allow room for the later use of a dipper with which to bale out sufficient water to expose the jars and ensure their being lifted out without breakage.

When the jars are all in, add boiling water to cover the tops by at least two inches, and put on the boiler cover. If the boiler fits over two burners light them both and bring the water to a vigorous boil. Note the minute this occurs and set the alarm clock to call you 25 minutes later if the cans are pint size, and 30 minutes if quart, then turn down both burners till they will ensure continuous moderate boiling for the time required.

If boiling is too vigorous the fruit shrinks unnecessarily and on removal of each jar it is necessary to refill with boiling syrup, and seal again. Otherwise, a tightening of the top as each jar is lifted from the hot bath is all that is necessary. When the can is cold, wrap it and store away.

For the Packing Bath

In many cases, the home canner is the family wash boiler with a close fitting cover. A wooden or metal rack, of home manufacture or borrowed from the portable oven, is so placed that it holds the fruit about an inch above the boiler bottom, so as to allow the free circulation of boiling water around the jars.

In connection with canning peaches: It is an excellent idea to add the peach skins and a few pits to syrup that suits the taste and boil them together as long as feasible, straining the syrup before using. This imparts to the juice a richness of color and a delicious flavor that may be achieved in no other way.

There are four articles in this series on canning. They will run at seasonable intervals in the next few weeks.

H. Armstrong Roberts

Decorating Distinctive Indian Pottery

When we took this photograph to the Monitor's own Henry Williams to ask him what you might like most to read concerning it, he said, with a reminiscent gladness in his voice, "Why, that looks like Marie, of the San Ildefonso Indians,—Pueblo, New Mexico, you know. It is the kind of pottery they make; and that might be Julian." So we looked up his American Indian Series—remember it?—and in No. 3 is this description written at Albuquerque, N. M.:

"It is a leopard land, the country where live the pueblo dwellers of New Mexico—an ochre-tinted land, spotted with piñon growths and gnarled juniper trees. It is a zebra land of bronzed soil, striped with the shadows of deep arroyos. It is an elephant land—an area of huge, dun ridges, seamed with sand slips and creased with colored canyons. It is a region of mountains and mesas; or arid stretches and sudden, fertile valleys; or snow-capped peaks and scorching plains. It is, in short, a land of amazing variety. And as the land, so the Indians . . .

"Leaving Santa Fe, the administration seat of the northern pueblo group, the road descends the spectacular La Bajada Hill . . . to a wide dusty plain, where a row of distant cottonwoods marks the course of the Rio Grande. At a bend in the highway sits a Cochiti squaw, an array of pottery surrounding her, and her several bronzed children playing in the sagebrush nearby . . .

"Their pueblo cannot be seen from the road. . . . Its adobe houses are neat and orderly. In its sunny plaza there abides a sense of contentment. Colorfully arrayed, the squaws sit in the shadows and bend over their baking ovens, and friendly children flock around the visitors . . . "

Through the Editor's Window

Steamer-Letter Evening

By Mellicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Thanks ever so," you say, "but I've got to stay home tonight and write a steamer letter to a friend. It's my last chance to catch the boat mail." To be sure, you should not have left it to the tag end this way, but then the garden has been coming up with such a will (bringing the weeds along) and the second planting of beans in the vegetable plot had to go in, boats or no boats; and there were a dozen other things. Besides, you had such hifalutin plans for a steamer letter to this your very good friend of long standing that nothing short of a full evening would do for carrying them out.

Her first trip abroad! How well you remember yours. Your luggage marked "Wanted on Voyage." The fun of arranging for steamer chairs, meal hours. The grand feeling of getting up that first real day out at sea. The Irish Coast. Slipping quietly into the Mersey River with the acres of Liverpool docks along it in the soft English dawn. (She must not miss that.) Your first sight of the efficient little English trains. (You must tell her how they delighted you.) And then the wide-open feeling when you piled off the train at Windermere amid all the English and their golf clubs, youthful hikers and their rucksacks, and the fresh-complexioned women with their stout shoes and their walking canes.

* * *

Now, where ARE those pictures you took? Here it is, the path up to Easedale Tarn! And here is Sour Milk Ghill, what a scramble that was! (She must be sure to watch for the Roman wall, too, when she goes on up to Scotland. And will she like the breezy view from Edinburgh Castle the way you did? And the quaint surprises of the dusky Closes? This one was connected with your much-loved Boswell.)

Which reminds you of the Johnson House in London. She must be sure to go there, and to prowl around the region on foot. And what fun it was to pay tribute to John Donne; and in searching out the site of the old Globe Theater across the Thames, let even one's beloved eighteenth-century London disappear and the houses known to Will Shakespeare take form in the blue evening. (You must help her to see all that. She would love it as you do.)

You have, by now, got out your old European diaries, careful day-by-day accounts, through which at any moment you can bring back in the utmost detail everything you found worth experiencing. You are again driving a pony and cart past the thatched cottages of a Dorset village and on out through the pink heather of Hardy's "Egdon Heath." (You must remind her that ponies and carts are better. . . .) What was the name of that group of villages with the artist? . . . Oh, yes, here is the Dorset guidebook. What fun! You by now have got down from the shelves a stack of guides and other travel books you collected over there. You can write a much better letter if you just look at a few pictures. . .

* * *

The bells of Bruges! As if you had been in it yesterday, you can see that immaculate bedroom with its white curtains, lace tidies and framed mottoes. And you can still see the Belfry out across beyond the roofs, as it was when you parted the curtains to hear better that chime you can never forget and yet never quite remember. (She must listen for it, for she loves bells, too.) It will not be long, now, before she will have her first thrill of hearing everybody around her speaking another language. Even now, you can remember the glad surprise of that, and your amused admiration of the children in the Luxembourg Gardens chattering their perfect French as they sailed their boats in the pond.

And here are your first entries made in Switzerland. Will she delight, as you did, when she sees "Heidi" with her braids and her goats come to life right out of her favorite childhood book? You had forgotten about the singing in the streets of Lucerne the night of August First. The whole town, it seemed. Such a wonderful feeling of democracy and participation in Switzerland. You wish you had been there longer, and seen this . . . and this . . . such beautiful mountain pictures in your books on Switzerland.

* * *

It's too bad she can't get down to Italy this trip. But then, you kept it for a later trip. And after all, with paintings and Roman ruins it can't merely be sandwiched in; it has too strong an emphasis. You wonder where your English snapshots of the Roman excavations in Lincoln are. You must tell her, too, about the men you saw digging for a water main in Dorchester who struck some old pieces of Roman tile and pots while you were watching them. She might have the thrill, too, of watching archaeologists at work around Stonehenge. Putting those picture-puzzle bits of pottery together. Endlessly. An adventure shining in every new piece dug up.

Stork nests on the sharp-gabled roofs of Strasbourg. The Rhine, at last the Rhine, flowing along as simply as any ordinary river! Unbelievable! Surely it ought to be singing Wagner's Rhine music or doing something else utterly extraordinary. . . . The white chalk cliffs bordering the Channel, seen from above on one of your trips, as you flew from Ostend to Croyden, and tucked away in your memory (and in the pages of your journals) with unforgettable mental pictures of great estates spread over southern England, each with its formal gardens making geometric figures on the lovely green of the land. (She also will fly, and you must tell her how you loved the garden that is England seen from the air.)

* * *

Gracious, how the evening has flown! And every room in the house littered with books and maps and guides and kodak books and picture post cards! But isn't that the worth of trips really studied up for, deeply enjoyed and made a real part of one's life? They are with one, always. . . . You scramble into a late, too-late bed, as refreshed as if you had been off and away.

You will skip out tomorrow noon—the last chance to catch the boat mail—and get her the very jolliest Bon Voyage card you can find. And you will write on it that she richly deserves it for giving you such a delicious evening—at her expense.

(A Wednesday Column)

Qualities That Keep the Job

Co-operation, Initiative, Composure Rate High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Having landed a job, what shall one do to keep it? Or being in one, perhaps for many years, how shall one maintain and increase her value to her employer?

P. F. Gorby, employment manager of Marshall Field & Co., a mercantile house here that hires thousands of people, considered and made answer.

Ability to follow instructions, he declared, is of course one quality that makes for success. Willingness to accept criticism is another. And on this he enlarged:

"A person must have a certain amount of 'thick skin.' She must be open-minded and willing to accept criticism. If a girl lets criticism put her in an emotional state where she'll brood over it, she is going to have a tough time. She may have a boss who will explode one minute, and the next tell her she is doing a splendid job. If she is going down with his criticism and up with his praise, she won't maintain an even keel.

"Don't be fearful of incurring criticism for mistakes that are the result of using initiative. Of course be moderate. Don't go off and turn the office upside down.

"Some people always have to get an 'O. K.' on everything they are going to do. If you do that you are going to be always right—but," smilingly, "'nothing ventured, nothing gained'."

Then there is the girl who goes into a job and assumes that because it's always been done the way her predecessor did it, that must be the best way of doing it, the executive continued. Don't ever make that mistake. Instead, without being asked, record your reactions at once. Why? Before long you are going to get into the routine that made the job what it was when you took it, and you may have much to contribute because you are fresh at it. If your employer is smart, he will insist that you do that.

"Don't 'play up to a boss too much," counseled Mr. Gorby, "but find out the things he wants done. Suppose you are in an office where you have work that requires more attention than you can give to finish it in a day. Perhaps you get one or two days behind. Then your employer asks you to do something that is a little out of the routine. Drop what you are doing. Let it get behind and catch up later. But give him what he wants, and try to be responsive to his ideas."

Co-operation and the ability to get along with others, the employment manager rated higher than efficiency. Said he, "A girl who doesn't get along with those she works with, but continually makes them 'mad,' may stir up an office or department to the point where it is better to let her go, even though she is efficient, and hire someone less capable but whose co-operation with the rest of the employees makes the whole group efficient.

"It would be well," he continued, "if all business people would consider their days as they do their golf games. Every golfer knows how sometimes he makes a fine score—surpasses himself. Other times he may try just as hard, but his score will be terrible. So it is in an office or store. Some days, no matter how one tries, things don't seem to go just as they should. If one realizes that it's just one of those days such as he has in golf, he won't allow himself to be disturbed over it. And these days will become fewer. I find this way of looking at it most important."

Suppose you have been in an office or store many years, said the questioner, and you see younger people crowding in. What qualities would help you to maintain your value to the organization—outside of efficiency, of course?

"Be interested in other people," quickly answered the employment manager. "Keep your enthusiasm. Don't let familiarity with your work cause you to 'go stale' on things. Dignity is desirable, but sometimes unbend a little—even effervesce occasionally."

(Another article based on the same interview with Mr. Gorby was published on the Woman's Page on June 11.)

Curtains With Appliquéd Borders

Gay Patchwork Flowers Arranged in Your Own Designs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For that odd window in the bathroom, the downstairs lavatory, the short attic window, and particularly adaptable for a girl's room are these attractive window curtains that will give a splash of color and lend gaiety to any drab corner. They are made from unbleached muslin with leaves and flowers cut from scraps of colored and flowered gingham and appliquéd on. The stems are made with bias tape. Bias tape in two shades of green forms the hem lines.

First measure the window that you want to treat. In the accompanying sketch, the design on the curtain which is about to be hung is especially suitable for a long, narrow window and may be duplicated where there are two windows. The original curtain measured 40 by 26 inches, and the leaves were all cut from plain green gingham. The border at the bottom of the illustration is a sketch of the lower border of another curtain, which measured 40 by 27 inches with a four-inch hem at the bottom and a three-inch hem at the top. This curtain, which has no figures at the top, is best for a wider space. Figured green was used for some of the leaves in this curtain.

There is no set plan except it is best not to crowd in too many designs. The figures are mostly circles cut from one to four inches, nipped in two or three places around the edges so as not to be too set in design. The leaves vary from one to five inches long and from one half to three inches across, so, with a little ingenuity you may create your own design quite successfully. A three-inch hexagon for one; a tulip for one; a pointed blue bell for another, and by varying the length of the stems, an attractive design is soon formed. Small designs in the ginghams seem to adapt themselves best to the work as the pieces used are so tiny. If you are using, say a four-inch circle, put a two and then a one-inch circle of different colors one on top of the other. On one put a solid color smaller circle to vary the effect. In a border like the one in our illustration let some of the design overlap—that is let the leaves in some places run into the next design of the flowers. And be sure to have your stem lengths of varying sizes as that, too, will add grace to the pattern.

If a finer curtain is desired, cream-colored gingham may be used. The same idea may be carried out in designing the girl's bedroom. For the bedspread, an unbleached sheet may be used and the same motifs spread over all the sides using longer tape for the stems of the flowers. The same unbleached muslin may be utilized for the dresser scarf, and the curtains made to the measurements of the windows.

The little circles and leaves are appliquéd on with a plain hemming stitch, using white thread throughout. Baste with a small hem around each motif and leaf and it is best to baste on the designs carefully before finishing the work.

EDNA GUGENHEIM

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

An Article on This Page Describes How to Make the Curtains Sketched in This Illustration. They Are Made of Unbleached Muslin With Appliquéd Leaves and Flowers Cut From Scraps of Colored Gingham, and Are Adaptable to That Odd Window One Finds in Many a House

Grape Juice in Cake and Pie

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you have limited grape juice to the usual use as a cool beverage, then you have some delightful treats in store for you.

Here are several recipes to indicate ways of using the aristocratic grape flavor in your cookery.

Sponge Cake With Grape Filling

Soak
2 tablespoons unflavored gelatin in
½ cup cold water. Dissolve in
2 cups hot grape juice and add
⅛ teaspoon salt
½ cup sugar. When partially cold add
2 tablespoons lemon juice. Chill until very syrupy. Whip until well mixed but not fluffy. Fold in
1 cup well-drained pineapple that has been cut into small pieces.
Whip
1 cup cream and fold into mixture. Pour into a hollowed-out sponge cake and put into refrigerator to set. Leave plenty of cake to form a thick base and top the hole with some of the cake that has been taken out. Serve with or without whipped cream.

Note: Sweetened grape juice was used in the above recipe. Add ⅔ cup sugar to the unsweetened product.

Dream Pie

Cook together in a double boiler
2 cups sweetened grape juice
¼ teaspoon salt
4 level tablespoons cornstarch
½ teaspoon lemon juice. When mixture is thickened remove from fire, cool slightly and pour into baked pastry shell. Cover with a meringue made of
2 egg whites beaten until stiff and
4 tablespoons sugar. Bake in oven until golden brown.

Grape Fluff Pie

Heat
1¾ cups sweetened grape juice and pour over
1 package of lemon-flavored gelatin. Stir until dissolved. Chill until thick and syrupy. Whip until light and fluffy, then fold in
½ cup coarsely chopped nut meats
¼ cup Maraschino cherries that have been cut across to form rings. Pour into chilled graham cracker pie shell and let stand until firm.

For Crust

Roll
16 graham crackers with rolling pin. To crumbs add
⅓ cup melted butter
½ cup sugar
1 tablespoon unbeaten egg white
1 teaspoon flour
1 teaspoon cinnamon. Mix thoroughly and pack into pie pan to form the crust.

The Recipes on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

Sierra Club Tuna

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This recipe we first used in the mountains. It is so popular that hardly a week goes by without it the year round.

Cook
2 pounds noodles or tagliarini.
Fry in frying pan
2 medium onions, chopped, and
1 green pepper, chopped, in
6 tablespoons oil. While frying add
3 tablespoons flour
1 large can evaporated milk
¼ pound grated cheese
1 large can tuna, forked into shreds. Combine the noodles with the mixture. Put into baking dish. Top with
¼ pound grated cheese. Bake 15 to 20 minutes in an oven 400° F. This quantity makes a huge dish. Can be easily divided.

(Mrs.) E. A.

Honey Skin Food
A nourishing, refining night cream
Nature's own beautifier $1.50
LIQUID BEAUTY—Day and evening beautifier and powder base. Excellent for men after shaving $1.50
DEEP PORE CLEANSER $1.25
Money Refunded if Returned in 10 Days
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED
JENNE D'OR 545 Fifth Ave. Dept. M. New York

White Quarterly Cover
For Summer Use
Simulated Levant Leather appropriate for seasonal attire. Durable—Easily cleaned—Attractive. $1.00 Postpaid U.S.A. and Canada; Foreign $1.15.
THE WHITE COVER CO.
P. O. Box 21, Sta. H. Buffalo, N. Y.

$1 SAVES $50
KOZAK
Auto Dry Wash
Special fabric. Just wipe dry car off. New car lustre constantly improved by KozaK-ing. Muddy splashes, dirt, grime disappear like magic. Over 7 million used since first advertised in Monitor 10 years ago. Now sold at highest grade chain and independent auto supply stores. Such as Western Auto, Kresge $1 Stores, Ward's. Or complete Auto DRYWASHING outfit direct from factory postpaid $1. Results unbelievable without trial. Sold on approval or money back guarantee. Please mention Monitor when purchasing at stores.
SAVES TWICE ITS PRICE every time used. Normal life months.
KOZAK, 2 Bank St., Batavia, N. Y.
I enclose $1.00. Please send one KozaK complete Auto DRYWASHING outfit guaranteed satisfactory.
Name .....
Street .....
City .....

HAIR NETS 30 for $1
GUARANTEED 100%
Finest Sterilized Human Hair. Single or Double Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For long or bobbed hair. (Grey, White or Lavender. 15 for $1)
INTERNATIONAL COMMODITIES CO.
22 East 17th St., New York City. Phone AL. 4-1689
Postpaid. 13th Year. Agents Wanted. In the Monitor

MONARCH FRUITS
'GROWN where NATURE does her BEST'
MONARCH
SHORTCAKE PEACHES
Picked at the moment of sun-ripened perfection and canned immediately in Monarch's own canneries. Only the choicest berries and fruits are used. Sold only by Independent Grocers.
MONARCH
424 FINER FOODS
"Quality for 84 years"
Reid, Murdoch & Co.
Packers and Distributors
*In the famous Willamette Valley in Oregon

THE KICKERNICK
Tango Twins!

Tango Satin and Tango Taffeta . . . are dancing their way into the heart of every gay young "Deb" . . . and rightly so . . . because they drape so beautifully—wear so well and are 100% shadow proof
Perfect under Sheers!
Ask your dealer or write
Kickernick
WINGET KICKERNICK CO.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Film Industry Sees Television Both Threat and Opportunity

News in Radio

Television, potential rival of the movies, has now been officially placed before the motion picture industry as "Problem No. 1."

Will Hays and the producer members of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America now have before them a report prepared by A. Mortimer Prall, son of the chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, advising them to guard themselves against the encroachments of television.

The Academy Research Council scientific committee of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences also has advised on reports for the year ending in May that "television has reached the point where it warrants careful study and observation from the film industry."

The Prall report, a result of six months' study, advised the motion picture interests to pool their resources to form a new radiocasting network or purchase control of one of the existing national networks. On the radiocasters' side of the picture, a broadcasting magazine advised the industry to beware the advent of motion picture capital into radio and asserted that radio should keep control of television when it emerges from the laboratory.

Advance Study Advised

The Academy Research Council stated in its report, according to Motion Picture Daily, that "it is impossible to acquire a background in a field as complex as television overnight and study well in advance is a prerequisite of wise and economical planning. The time is not far off when those engaged in motion production, and others whose interests are likely to be affected by the evolution of this new field, will do well to acquire as much familiarity as possible with its characteristics and methods."

The signs on the television horizon causing this concern are not hard to discern. The Radio Corporation of America, one of the major experimenters with television, has apparently advanced so far in the art as to definitely commit itself to public inspection by 1939. The RCA has announced that it has leased space at the New York World Fair of 1939 to exhibit television publicly.

Independently, transmissions are being conducted by the Columbia Broadcasting System, major independent network; by the Philco set manufacturing interests; the Farnsworth interests and on the west coast by the Don Lee radiocasting interests.

As long as television pictures remained in the book and pocket handkerchief sizes, the motion picture industry was not particularly apprehensive. But the recent RCA development of a new cathode tube permitting the production of small clear pictures which may be enlarged by a convention lens system to home movie size, has given the movie industry food for thought.

Movies Make Good Subject

The advance of television holds out another threat in that films are apparently one of its best subjects for transmissions. This has led to the thought that radiocasters conceivably might seek other film production sources for television program talent. However, such a consideraton would have no concern for the RCA, for instance, which as the "Pooh Bah" of the entertainment industry, is affiliated not only with television and radiocasting, but is also in the motion picture business. Like the famed character of Gilbert and Sullivan, it would merely have to consult itself to be sure that its own toes were not being stepped upon.

As for the Prall suggestion that the movies acquire some control of radiocasting, the tendencies in Hollywood up to now have been very small in what has been admittedly a wide open field for radio acquisition. Paramount once had a 50 per cent interest in the Columbia Broadcasting System, but later sold it. Warner Brothers owns KFWB in Hollywood and M-G-M owns WHN in New York City, but that is as far as movie control extends in radiocasting at the moment.

Attempts by the motion picture interests, spurred by exhibitors' protests, to keep its stars from "guest appearances" in radio programs, has come to naught. There is too much "easy money" in radiocasting for Hollywood stars to "toe the mark' willingly as far as guest appearances are concerned. Attempts to coerce motion picture players has in some cases resulted in the redrawing of contracts permitting them to make radio appearances. It has also had a tendency to keep certain stars "independent" of one-company affiliation so that they may become available for either movie, radio or stage offers.

* * *

Radio Shakespearean Casts

Now that the National Broadcasting Company successfully launched its Shakespearean season with John Barrymore June 21, the Columbia system, which has a rival series beginning July 12, has announced some of the noted stage and screen players it has secured for its eight-week Bard of Avon series.

Engagements signed for are:

Leslie Howard to play "Benedick" in "Much Ado About Nothing."

Burgess Meredith to play the title role in "Hamlet."

Edward G. Robinson to play "Petruchio" in "The Taming of the Shrew."

Walter Huston to play the title role in "Henry IV."

Sir Cedric Hardwicke to play Malvolio in "Twelfth Night."

Tallulah Bankhead to play Viola in "Twelfth Night."

Walter Abel to play Horatio in "Hamlet."

Montague Love to play the king in "Hamlet."

Grace George to play the queen in "Hamlet."

Orson Welles to play the duke in "Twelfth Night."

William A. Brady to play the Ghost in "Hamlet."

Brian Aherne to play Prince Hal in "Henry IV."

Walter Connolly to play Falstaff in "Henry IV."

Estelle Winwood to play Maria in "Twelfth Night."

* * *

An 'Ideal Set'

Suggestions from a writer in World Radio, British radio magazine, regarding the features of a truly "ideal" set:

Foolproof so that it should be unable to get the wrong station.

Translator to turn code signals into English.

Red light to flash for programs not worth hearing.

Foot warmer for those who listen after the heat is turned off.

Suggested American adaptation of the British radio idea:

Set that would turn on something besides football games on an American fall afternoon.

Turn off dance orchestras after 10 p. m.

A filter to eliminate the "torso" tones of crooning contraltos.

A switch to anticipate and cut off any radio set two seconds before the climax of a joke more than 40 years old.

A. D. H.

Adorns the Campus of Principia

Photo by Trefts, St. Louis; Bernard E. Maybeck of San Francisco, Architect

The Lillian Brewer Buck House, Which Was Formally Dedicated June 8

Gift of $260,000 For Principia Aids Building Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELSAH, Ill.—Announcement of a gift of $260,000 to further the building program on the campus at Elsah marked the climax of the graduation exercises of The Principia College of Liberal Arts, which concluded commencement week on The Principia's two campuses. Mrs. Lillian Brewer Buck of Chicago is the donor. The gift covers the entire cost of Building 26, which has been renamed Lillian Brewer Buck House.

The structure, the second dormitory to be erected on the college campus, was planned originally to be the center of the men's group, including in addition to a dormitory for college men, the offices and residence of the dean of men. Three years ago, when the college moved from its old quarters, with space at a premium, one wing of 26 became the college library and the other remained a dormitory. A third dormitory for men is now under construction and will be ready for occupancy in September.

It was also announced that the Institution had received cash contributions during the year of approximately $129,000 in addition to Mrs. Buck's gift which was made in the form of an initial sum in cash with further pledges extending over a period of years.

The College conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts on 43 graduates from the Senior College and gave diplomas to 68 graduates from the Junior College. Diplomas and certificates were awarded to 63 graduates from the Upper School in St. Louis. Students in the three graduating classes came from 33 states and three foreign countries, Japan, Germany and Belgium.

The commencement speaker was Albert E. Lombard, of Pasadena, Calif., Christian Science Committee on Publication for Southern California.

Sydney Air Base in Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—With the Empire flying-boat service scheduled to start early in 1938, the site of the Sydney terminal base is the subject of controversy, which, if not quickly settled, may cause delay not only to the inauguration of the service from England, but also to that across the Tasman linking with Pan American Airways' San Francisco-Sydney service.

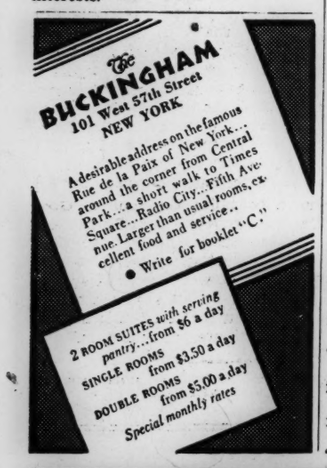
Months ago, when the flying-boat service project was first announced, a site was selected at Rose Bay and approved by experts of the English operating company. Rose Bay is one of the largest sheltered arms of Sydney Harbor. The land surrounding it provides one of the city's "dress-circle" residential areas. Imposing homes and trim villas look out upon the bay. Objections have been made to the selection of the Rose Bay site as a menace to the amenities of the area.

The residents' opposition is based on a number of grounds. It is alleged that construction of the buildings necessary for the base will mean the filching of park lands; that the noise of the flying-boats will cause considerable disturbance and that these factors would deflate property values.

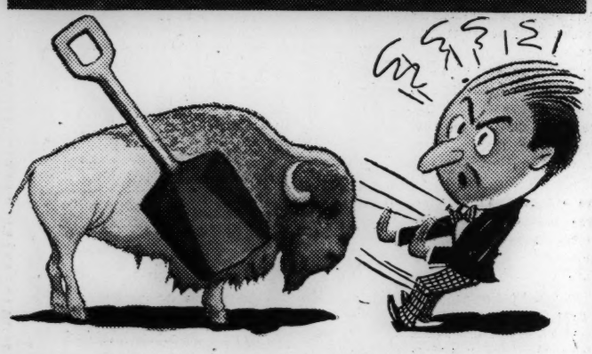
The New South Wales Government is backing residents' opposition, though it wants the flying-boat terminal to be at Sydney. The Federal Government is adamantine—Rose Bay or nothing. It has rejected other proposed sites in Sydney Harbor and also in the next coastal inlet to the south, Botany Bay, and in Broken Bay, 20 miles north of Sydney. Experts agree that Rose Bay is the only possible alighting place in all weathers.

If the pronounced opposition of residents continues, the federal authorities may avoid bringing the boats to Sydney at all.

ATLANTIC CITY
(THE PLAYGROUND OF THE WORLD)
And The
OTHER FAMOUS SOUTH JERSEY SEASHORE RESORTS
— go the safe, fast, comfortable way... BY TRAIN!
For information consult your local ticket agent
PENNSYLVANIA - READING SEASHORE LINES


The BUCKINGHAM
101 West 57th Street
NEW YORK
A desirable address on the famous Rue de la Paix of New York... around the corner from Central Park... a short walk to Times Square... Radio City... Fifth Avenue... Larger than usual rooms, excellent food and service...
• Write for booklet "C."
2 ROOM SUITES with serving pantry... from $6 a day
SINGLE ROOMS from $3.50 a day
DOUBLE ROOMS from $5.00 a day
Special monthly rates

Don't Let Your Coal Shovel Buffalo You!



Enjoy the world's best automatic heat

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING

Now selling for less than ever before!

Only OIL-O-MATIC has these 3 patented money-saving features

1. **THE METERING PUMP**—feeds correct quantity of oil for perfect combustion regardless of variations in temperature or viscosity of oil.
2. **PROJECTED FLAME**—No part of an Oil-O-Matic is inside the furnace. Thus vital parts are not exposed to effects of heat.
3. **THE DIFFUSOR**—permits intermingling of fuel oil and air inside the furnace, resulting in complete combustion, lower fuel bills.

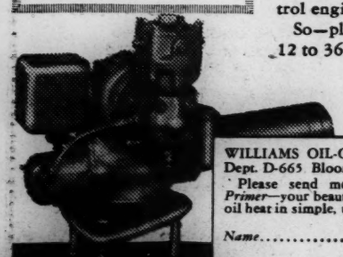
STOP letting your coal shovel dominate your life! Next winter enjoy truly great automatic heat . . . Williams Oil-O-Matic heat. Never again will you need to pay homage to a shovel!

With Oil-O-Matic, you just set it and forget it. Your house *stays* at the temperature you want it to be . . . automatically. Drudgery is once and forever eliminated.

Today's prices on Oil-O-Matic (the world's largest selling oil burner) are far, far lower than ever before. Yet today's Oil-O-Matic is the finest ever built by Williams famous temperature control engineers.

So—plan now to own an Oil-O-Matic. 12 to 36 months to pay!

Call your Williams Oil-O-Matic dealer (see telephone book) for FREE Expert Survey of your entire heating plant



WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING CORP.
Dept. D-665 Bloomington, Ill.

Please send me a copy of *The Oil-O-Matic Primer*—your beautiful new booklet which explains oil heat in simple, unmechanical terms.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....*State*.....

Now You Can Buy

HOWARD CLOTHES

ON A PERFECTED

10 Payment Thrift Plan

■ More than a million men in every walk of life know what the name Howard means to the men of America...how it has made it possible for these men to dress better at a tremendous saving in price. We have always sold Howard Clothes for cash only...but in the last few months we have received an avalanche of requests for some form of budget plan and we have decided to do something about it. Progress is the keynote of this new era...new things...new plans are created to replace the old. Howard Clothes in this spirit of progress present our answer with the announcement of our newly perfected 10 Payment Thrift Plan. It becomes effective to-day!

Howard customers pay only for what they get. If you still want to continue to pay cash...you can...and a good many men prefer to buy for cash...but if you desire to purchase your Howard Clothes in ten convenient weekly payments you can do so. You pay the same one low price of $22.50. There is, however, a slight carrying charge for this time payment service. Simple...isn't it? Come in to-day . . . and open a Howard Ten Payment Thrift Account. It *should* be a great convenience to you. It *will* be if you make full use of it.

Your Unrestricted Choice of the House

$22.50 ALL ONE PRICE

NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS

Buy Your Clothes The Howard Way Ten Weeks To Pay

You pay the same one low price for our clothes with the addition of but $1 for the carrying charge. Come in and let us explain how simple it is to open a Howard Ten Payment Thrift Account.

HOWARD CLOTHES
FOR GENTLEMEN OF GOOD TASTE
AIR-CONDITIONED STORES

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
320 CENTRAL AVENUE
Corner Griffith Street

NEWARK, N. J.
82 MARKET STREET
S. W. Cor. Washington Street

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1215 MARKET STREET
1511 CHESTNUT STREET

PROVIDENCE
200 WEYBOSSET STREET
Crown Hotel Building

BOSTON, MASS.
43 TREMONT STREET
Near Scollay Square
605 WASHINGTON STREET
Bet. Avery and Boylston Street

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
352 SOUTH SALINA STREET
Two Doors North of Loew's State Theatre

WORCESTER, MASS.
104 FRONT STREET
Corner Church

PITTSBURGH
233 FIFTH AVENUE
Bet. Wood and Market

CHICAGO
220 SOUTH STATE STREET
Corner Quincy

NEW YORK CITY
822 BROADWAY . S. E. Cor. 12th St.
1268 BROADWAY . Bet. 32d & 33d Sts.
1635 BROADWAY . . . . . Cor. 50th St.
145 E. 42nd ST. . Bet. Lex & 3d Aves.
500 SEVENTH AVE. . N.W. Cor. 37th St.
972 THIRD AVE. . N.W. Cor. 58th St.
149 E. 125th ST. . . . Near Third Ave.
101 W. 125th ST. . . Near Lenox Ave.
2821 THIRD AVE. . . . . Near 148th St.
254 E. FORD'M RD. . Nr. Valentine Ave.
17 CORTLAN'T ST. . Bet. B'way & Church
100 DELANCEY ST. . N.E. Cor. Ludlow St.

BROOKLYN
75 FLATBUSH AVE. . 1 blk. fr. Atlantic Ave. Sub. Sta.
671 BROADWAY . . Cor. Man. Ave.
350 FULTON ST. . . . Cor. Pearl St.
55-45 MYRTLE AV. . Cor. Putn'm Ave. (Ridgewood, Qns.)
1558 PITKIN AVE. . . . Bet. Herzl and Douglass Sts.
1772 PITKIN AVE. . Cor. Watkins St.

JAMAICA, L. I.
165-18 JAMAICA AVENUE

• Mail Orders . . . 160 Jay Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The House By The Canal

I THINK it was the canal which decided us to take the house. The thought that we could see from our living-room window a procession of barges laden with fruit and flowers, bricks, sand, timber, furniture, and hardware; that we could watch sailing-boats go gaily by as we peeled potatoes, glimpse a red-brown sail and a blue or green painted hull as we made the beds—this was adventure.

We had little money when we married, but living in Holland is moderately cheap and our house, though not big, was well arranged. It was what is known as a top-house; that is, we had our own front door and a narrow flight of stairs which led up to the first floor, with its big living-room and a dining-room divided from it by sliding doors so that, by the touch of a spring, the whole length of the house could be made into one room. The kitchen was so small that we two could only just get into it; but, by dint of careful planning, we made the most of every inch of space. Upstairs we had two big bedrooms with a tiny one between which had a folding bed, like a ship's bunk, attached to one wall.

* * *

AND THE ADVENTURES that house saw! A ring at the door might herald a peddler with a great basket of flowers on his head: lilacs, roses, lilies, hyacinths, tulips, daffodils, or anemones, more than we could hold, for twenty cents! Or perhaps it was the baker with his steaming crisp loaves and black rye bread, treacly and delicious. One had only to pull a string at the top of the stairs to open the street door, and much bargaining was done from the head of the staircase. In those days our Dutch was negligible, but what we lacked in vocabulary the tradesmen made up in good will to understand.

When the housework was done, one of us would sally forth to the market and there join a stream of other young housewives on the same errand, gazing into butchers' windows at the neat little joints arranged on beds of green parsley; stopping to inquire the price of spinach from a greengrocer; buying eggs by weight at the general store where they mentioned the names of all the goods and never laughed at a strange pronunciation.

* * *

THEN, AFTER A hurried trip home, preparations for the mid-day meal were in order. The tramway ran alongside the canal, so that one of us could see the other descend and cross the square against the ever-changing background of the water traffic. In Holland the principal meal is often eaten at six or six-thirty in the evening; and, after we had stacked the dishes, precious hours of daylight remained in which to explore the old Dutch town or walk long miles through the dunes to the sea. In spring we went, as every good Dutch family goes, to the bulb fields; in summer, to the sea or the woods; and in the winter we skated under electric lights strung up over the ice.

What pride swelled the little house, when we hung the new curtains which had been dyed to match the paint! How it glowed when we lit the fire in the shining Dutch stove, when the days grew shorter and cooler. Happy little house by the canal! Your blue-painted friendly doors opened to us when we came home after one of our excursions, your windows showed us the passing pageant of Dutch life: fishwives from Volendam and Marken with tiny children dressed exactly like their parents in full skirts or baggy trousers, old women with glittering gold skull-caps under their filmy lace ones, younger women with great gold earrings. We learned to know them all through your windows.

And what sunsets you showed us! Flaming gold skies behind the canal, red-flushed ones, stormy ones with great banks of purple and gray, winter ones with a frost smoke rising from the water; skies with streaks of orange in an eggshell blue sky.

J. C.

By Courtesy of the Redfern Gallery, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STORMY MOUNTAIN: *A Wood Engraving by M. Alleyne*

TO THOSE acquainted with the rainy seaboard of the Atlantic coast in Ireland, Wales, or Scotland—especially to those who are native-born—this theatrical little wood-engraving, "Stormy Mountain," is likely to make its own particular appeal. One remembers just such gloomy saturated clouds that come boiling in from the sea, to precipitate in deluges when they strike the chill austerity of the rocky hilltops. The print suggests the drill-like drive of the rain and the unmatched brilliance, when sunshine rips the cloud sheath and pours through the fissure, till the whole countryside seems in movement as it winks and glitters with diamond scintillations.

The artist has chosen to depict just such a moment in the print, "Stormy Mountain." The sun streams through the clouds, lighting up the stark cottages, topping with light the dry stone dyke, and burnishing the mirror of the lough. An old woman is making the most of the fair blink to take her road home, and the tiny figure satisfactorily provides a focus of interest in the little scene. Very typical, too, in a landscape of this kind are the figures of the man and woman hard at work on their little croft, for—rain or shine—land must be ploughed, seed sown and crops harvested.

Puppet Show

A SPARROW in my cherry tree
Moves at a queer, staccato pace,
Sharply pert,
Eyes alert,
Edging sideways hoppingly
From place to place.

As he lifts and lowers a polished beak
I peer up through the sheltering
Leafy curtain,
Making certain
No strings are hidden there to tweak
At claw and wing.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year.....$9.00 Three months....$2.25
Six months.....$4.50 One month..... 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 33.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via della Mercede 54.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31. Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York.....500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago.....Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit.....3-101 General Motors Building
Miami.....1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis.....1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City.....405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco.....625 Market Street
Los Angeles.....210 West Seventh Street
Seattle.....824 Skinner Building
London.....Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris.....56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva.....16 rue du Mont Blanc
Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 822 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions) Christian Science Quarterly

Saturday Penny

ON SATURDAY mornings, before he set off for his office, my father would plunge his hand into his trousers pocket, and, from a fabulous fistful of coinage, select the newest penny.

"There you are, son," he would say, "and no wild spending."

Always the same formula, the same rejoinder to an almost impossible discretion. He and my mother had not the smallest conception of the potential wildness which suggested itself, the enormous business of decision.

The alternatives were perplexing in their numbers, the range of even single possibilities without bounds. There was, of course, the first suggestion from outside, proposed by my mother and tactfully seconded by my nurse, that the penny be not spent at all, but thrust instead into the slit of the money-box on the nursery mantelpiece.

"Then soon you'd have a whole sixpence," wheedled the prudent pair. But possession of a whole sixpence would mean waiting for six Saturdays, and six Saturdays had every aspect of infinity—a completely penniless one at that.

The money-box (apart from shillings given to me by nice old gentlemen and taken from me by my mother on their departure) remained empty. So, too, after twelve-thirty on Saturday morning, did the right-hand trousers pocket in which, for the preceding four hours, that brown disc had lain, touched and retouched by an anxious hand. It was those four hours which, of all those in the week, were lived at the highest pressure of emotional excitement.

* * *

WALKS ON ORDINARY mornings were just walks—walks past other people's railings, cows, trees, fields and shopping-baskets. The Saturday morning walk led to the Elysian Fields of personal acquisition, possession, and, consequently, emancipation. It led, to be brief, to Mrs. Seddons' General Stores.

Most of the preceding week would be spent in careful thought for the following Saturday, in a critical survey of Mrs. Seddons' merchandise with a view to prudent selection. Nevertheless, no matter how exhaustive the survey, how thorough the weighing-up of the merits of this as against that, Saturday morning with its moment of moments at Mrs. Seddons' door found me in a positive vortex of indecision.

* * *

THERE WOULD BE, always, the virtue of the "splash" purchase weighed against that of a number of lesser buys. The tin engine with the wheels that really wheeled, for instance (price one whole penny) as against, say, four aniseed balls, a small toffee-apple, two marbles and a funny paper. No sooner, moreover, would the tin engine be decided upon, than there opened up a whole vista of alternative "splash" purchases. A snakes-and-ladders board, a more than ordinarily realistic mouse, a monkey on a stick, a small Dutch doll in a box.

All these and other enchantments were slung, hung, piled, arranged in rows higgledy-piggledy in Mrs. Seddons' shop. There were sweets, fruit, toys and a rack of funny papers. These last were always a problem. Were one to forgo, say, the tin engine for the sake of a really good funny paper, one was rewarded not only with perhaps pictures of a dozen tin engines, but with others in which gnomes, dolls, wizards, mice and fairy queens went through the most diverse and entertaining of reper-toires. The picture-paper, in fact, was Mrs. Seddons' shop in action; and it was a sound buy indeed, even if it did lack in actuality what it made up in diversity.

* * *

THERE WAS, ALSO, the alluring form of compromise which Mrs. Seddons provided. This was her two-purpose range of toy and sweet in one. If there was an essential dishonesty in this form of purchase, it did not put it beyond the pale of consideration. The little cone, for instance, to which a toffee-ball was attached by a string of liquorice could, after the ball had been jerked in and out of it sufficient times, be devoured and the whole outfit thus satisfactorily disposed of and not left neglected and battered in the nursery cupboard. There were ball games of which the balls were sugar and so were, on the whole, disapproved of by my mother, so that, were one purchased, its true composition had to be judiciously concealed. Not unexciting.

Occasionally, of course, and in a burst of complacent generosity, I would spend the penny not upon myself at all, but upon some abominable gift for my father, some unmentionably awful china ornament for my mother. From such gestures I drew the warmest glow of satisfaction, unaware of the odd truth that my contentment was born from the ephemeral, that—apart from the purchase of filial and parental felicity— my precious penny had been quite wasted. I liked value for money (practical value) and would, I know, have been vastly distressed to know that the objects themselves were valueless.

* * *

AS A RULE, the tin engine class of thing was discarded and the penny well "spread out." Three paper bags, into which to peep all the way home, were really more exciting than one. And yet, strangely enough, whatever the purchase, its charm was short-lived and as nothing to that of starting again on Monday to decide, really decide, upon what next Saturday's penny should be spent.

C. GORDON GLOVER

The Sea Birds Know

THERE is an island—
all the sea birds know,
the gulls, the petrels and the albatross,
a sheltered haven from the briny blow
of gales;
safe from the long burly toss
of waves along an empty island shore.

The sea birds have a way to find the place,
their long wings guide them,
their beady eyes bore
through storm and mist;
beyond the waves to trace
a charted course.

The gulls know where
the sun grows grass sufficient for a nest;
and warms the chilly spume,
the rainbowed air
moves gently in this place—
the birds know best!

JOHN RITCHEY

A Myriad of Toys

CALEB and his daughter were at work together in their usual working-room, which served them for their ordinary room as well; and a strange place it was. There were houses in it, finished and unfinished, for dolls of all stations of life. Suburban tenements for Dolls of moderate means; kitchens and single apartments for Dolls of the lower classes; capital town residences for Dolls of high estate. Some of these establishments were already furnished according to estimate, with a view to the convenience of Dolls of limited income; others could be fitted on the most expensive scale, at a moment's notice, from whole shelves of chairs and tables, sofas, bedsteads, and upholstery. The nobility and gentry and public in general, for whose accomodation these tenements were designed, lay, here and there, in baskets, staring straight up at the ceiling. . . .

There were various other samples of his handicraft besides Dolls, in Caleb Plummer's room. There were Noah's Arks, in which the Birds and Beasts were an uncommonly tight fit, I assure you; though they could be crammed in, anyhow, at the roof, and rattled and shaken into the smallest compass. By a bold poetical license, most of these Noah's Arks had knockers on the doors; inconsistent appendages, perhaps, as suggestive of morning callers and a Postman, yet a pleasant finish to the outside of the building. There were scores of melancholy little carts which, when the wheels went round, performed most doleful music. Many small fiddles, drums, and other instruments of torture; no end of cannon, shields, swords, spears, and guns. There were little tumblers in red breeches, incessantly swarming up high obstacles of red-tape, and coming down, head first, upon the other side; and there were innumerable old gentlemen of respectable, not to say venerable appearance, insanely flying over horizontal pegs, inserted, for the purpose, in their own street doors. There were beasts of all sorts; horses, in particular, of every breed; from the spotted barrel on four pegs, with a small tippet for a mane, to the thoroughbred rocker on his highest mettle. As it would have been hard to count the dozens upon dozens of grotesque figures that were ever ready to commit all sorts of absurdities, on the turning of a handle; so it would have been no easy task to mention any human folly, vice, or weakness, that had not its type, immediate or remote, in Caleb Plummer's room. And not in an exaggerated form; for very little handles will move men and women to as strange performances, as any Toy was ever made to undertake.

In the midst of all these objects, Caleb and his daughter sat at work.—From "The Cricket on the Hearth," by CHARLES DICKENS.

"ИМЯ МОЕ НОВОЕ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ДУХОВНЫМ взором автор Откровения увидел бесконечное обновление Божьего творения, совершенство и красота которого постоянно раскрываются перед возвышенной мыслью человека. Он также указал на то, что неизменная полнота творчества божественной Любви становится понятной лишь в той мере, в какой из сознания человека удаляются ложные материальные понятия или верования относительно предельности нашего существования. В прекрасной метафоре он изобразил это новое состояние сознания, как реальность духовного тождества человека,—и показал каким образом это высшее чувство нашего я может быть индивидуально достигнуто и сохранено. Он послушно записал послание к "Ангелу Филадельфийской Церкви" (Откровение 3:12): "Побеждающего сделаю столпом в Храме Бога моего, и он уж не выйдет вон: . . . и напишу на нем имя Мое новое."

Смертное верование хочет найти сущность в материи, исходя из того предположения, что Божие творение материально. Но через Христианскую Науку мы приобретаем лучшее понимание и начинаем видеть, что это ложное представление должно быть преодолено в согласии с учением Христа Иисуса. Духовную личность человека нельзя увидеть в материи, в телесности, или в его принадлежности к какому нибудь общественному классу, или к какой нибудь национальности. Духовная личность видна в выражении Божьего характера, в разумном индивидуальном отражении теперь-же, на земле, бесконечной доброты, Жизни, Истины и Любви. Восприятие нами этого истинного тождества путем одухотворения наших мыслей ведет к приобретению "нового имени," ибо личный характер человека изменяется в то время, как ложные материальные черты смертного верования начинают исчезать. Что-же такое это духовное имя? После долгой борьбы в ночи материализма, Яков увидел духовный просвет божественного откровения, и был назван новым именем Израиля, ибо боролся с Богом и человеков одолевать будет. Так-же и теперь,—кто через изучение Христианской Науки живет в послушании закону Бога и победоносно движется вперед среди конфликта, в котором Истина побеждает заблуждение, зло и материю,—тот получает имя Христианского Ученого.

Мэри Бэкер Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки, определенно признала необходимость духовного роста и прогресса, для того, чтобы заслужить это имя. Она также видела, что сознание человека беспрерывно продолжает прогрессировать в зависимости от того в какой степени он проявляет мудрость, верность и искренность, и постоянство в праведности. Она пишет (Miscellaneous Writings стр. 19): "Кто назвал имя Христа, кто действительно признал божественные требования Истины и Любви в божественной Науке, тот каждый день удаляется от зла; и все злые попытки предполагаемых демонов никогда не смогут изменить потока этой жизни непрерывно текущего к Богу, своему божественному источнику."

Из Христианской Науки мы узнаем, что Бог, бесконечное разумение, или Разум, есть создатель, или источник всех духовных идей, и что человек, как воплощение правильных идей, вполне способен выражать божественное разумение. Совершенно неверно то, что истинный человек может быть смешением добра и зла, и что Бог создал и то, и другое вместе. Зло всегда является ложно предполагаемого смертного разума, противуположностью Бога, добра. Бог заключает в себе все благо и эта все-заключаемость выключает заблуждения и несправедливости всех видов и наименований. Зло не имеет ни имени, ни тождества, ибо оно—ничто, иллюзия без всяких признаков действительного существования, влияния; или власти. В книге текста Христианской Науки, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Эдди говорит (стр. 448): "Делать добро есть Христианская Наука и только делание добра имеет право на это имя. Говорить хорошо, но жить дурно есть безрассудный обман, которым человек наибольшее зло причиняет самому себе." И правда,—человек отождествленный в Науке, как образ и подобие Бога—совершенен, свободен, чист, здоров и свят.

Внешние материальные чувства не могут узреть Бога, но благодаря приобретенному в Христианской Науке пониманию и благодаря хранимым в нашем сердце любви, чистоте и святости, мы можем познать силу и вездесущность бесконечного Бытия, Бога. Когда такие качества, как прощение, сочувствие, доброта, воздержность и справедливость мудро использованы человеком, то это указывает на то, что Бог понят,—и качества эти устраняют противуположные фазы зла—месть, ненависть, зависть, несправедливость и нечистоту.

Апостол Иоанн дал нам это прекрасное послание, которое говорит о необходимости теперь-же осознать благо, как наше естественное наследие, основу нашего духовного единства с нашим небесным Отцом (I Иоанн 3:1-3): "Смотрите, какую любовь дал нам Отец, чтобы нам называться и быть детьми Божиими. Мир потому не знает нас, что не познал Его. Возлюбленные! мы теперь дети Божии; но еще не открылось, что будет. Знаем только, что, когда откроется, будем подобны Ему, потому что увидим Его, как Он есть. И всякий, имеющий сию надежду на Него, очищает себя, так как Он чист."

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

A"new name"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGH spiritual insight the Revelator beheld the infinite newness of God's creation, its present perfection and glory constantly unfolding to the uplifted thought. He also clearly indicated that only in proportion as the false material concepts or beliefs of a limited existence are eliminated from human consciousness, can the changeless completeness of divine Love's creation be realized. In beautiful metaphor he pictured this new state of thought as the established reality of man's spiritual identity, and showed how this higher sense of selfhood is individually attained and maintained. Obediently, he recorded the message "to the angel of the church in Philadelphia" (Revelation 3:12): "Him that overcometh will I make a pillar in the temple of my God, and he shall go no more out: . . . and I will write upon him my new name."

Mortal belief seeks to find substance in matter because it assumes that God's creation is material. But through the improved understanding to be gained in Christian Science, it will be observed that this false concept must be overcome, in accordance with the teachings of Christ Jesus. Spiritual identity is discerned not through matter, physique, class, or race, but in the expression of God's nature, in the intelligent, individual reflection here and now of infinite goodness, of Life, Truth, and Love. Accepting this real identity, through spiritualization of thought, involves also the acquiring of a "new name," for the individual nature is being transformed, and the erroneous material characteristics of mortal belief have begun to disappear. And what is the spiritual name? Jacob, after struggling through a long night of materialism, saw the spiritual light of divine revelation, and his name was changed to Israel, for as a prince he had power with God and had prevailed. And so today, one who, through the study of Christian Science, is living in obedience to the law of God and advancing triumphantly in the conflict wherein Truth is overcoming error, evil, matter, is called by the name Christian Scientist.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, clearly recognized the spiritual growth and progress necessary to merit this title. She saw also that exactly in proportion as wisdom, fidelity, sincerity, and perseverance in righteousness are exercised, true advancement is continuous and permanent in individual consciousness. She has written (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 19), "He who has named the name of Christ, who has virtually accepted the divine claims of Truth and Love in divine Science, is daily departing from evil; and all the wicked endeavors of suppositional demons can never change the current of that life from steadfastly flowing on to God, its divine source."

In Christian Science it is learned that God, infinite intelligence, or Mind, is the creator or source of all spiritual ideas, and that man, being the embodiment of right ideas, is fully capable of expressing divine intelligence. That the true man can be a mixture of evil and good, and that God knows and is the creator of them both, is wholly false. Evil is ever the falsity of supposititious mortal mind, the opposite of God, good. God being all-inclusive good, this all-inclusiveness excludes error and wrongdoing of every name and nature. Evil has neither name nor identity, for it is nothingness, illusion, without a vestige of real being, authority, or power. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says (p. 448): "It is Christian Science to do right, and nothing short of right-doing has any claim to the name. To talk the right and live the wrong is foolish deceit, doing one's self the most harm." Indeed man, identified in Science as God's image and likeness, is perfect, free, pure, healthy, and holy.

The material senses cannot see God, but through the understanding gained in Christian Science; through the love, purity, and holiness entertained in our hearts, we can know the power and ever-presence of infinite Being, God. Forgiveness, compassion, kindness, temperance, and justice, these qualities wisely used indicate that God is understood, and they dispel the opposite phases of evil—revenge, hatred, envy, injustice, and impurity.

The Apostle John gave us this beautiful message which advocates the necessity for present realization of goodness as our genuine heritage, the basis of spiritual oneness with our heavenly Father (I John 3:1-3): "Behold, what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God: therefore the world knoweth us not, because it knew him not. Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is. And every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself, even as he is pure."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

To a Solitary Ant

ON WHAT important errand are you bent
This lovely summer morning, little Ant?
The dew lies lightly on the waking wood
Where other creatures stir in quest of food;
Grass springs like emerald ribbon in the path,
The last mist vanishes—a silver wraith.
Where are your comrades? Have they, one by one,
Turned sluggard, leaving you to drudge alone?
Or may it be you are the malcontent,
Frowning upon the scheme of things extant?
If you but paused a moment, you would see
The sky lean down to rest on yonder tree,
The earth reach upward, eager for the sun
That dips its copper oar in night too soon;
Or mark the stealth of shadows coming toward
The marble nymph who stares with fixed regard
Among the myrtles, and you might perhaps
Abandon business and delay your steps—
Or half inclined to never work again
Become as slothful as are certain men!
Feeling the day about you like a tent,
You would, I think, forget to be an ant.

VELMA HITCHCOCK

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth.....$2.00
Library Edition, cloth.....3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper.....3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition....4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper..5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins.....6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover....7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper.....11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols.....12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper.....5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper.....5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY L. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 550,000
Previous day 534,160
1937 vol. to date 225,453,667
1936 vol. to date 256,577,425

Irregular Rise In Market Today; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP)—The stock market wandered ahead at a leisurely pace today but gains were uneven. Technical analysts searching the list for cues to near-term trend were thwarted by skimpy volume, with the stock ticker pausing frequently. Trading was at the rate of about 550,000 shares.

For a time U. S. Steel was up more than 2, but the lackadaisical response of the rest of the list seemed to encourage offerings and shares slid irregularly under their early gains of fractions to a point or so.

Gainers most of the time were Bethlehem, Republic, American Rolling Mill, General Motors, Chrysler, Allis Chalmers, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, Pullman, Texas Corp., Northern Pacific and Atlantic Coast Line.

Lacking stamina were Santa Fe, Great Northern preferred, Pennsylvania and New York Central.

A modest rally in junior rail liens helped to give the bond market an improved tone today. There was little action in utility and industrial divisions and trading generally remained at a low level. U. S. Governments ranged from 3-32 of a point higher to 1-32 lower in a slow market.

Fractional upturns were registered by Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s, Southern Railway 4s, and Great Northern 4s. Other gainers included International Telephone 5s, Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, and Pure Oil 4¼s.

A little lower were loans of American & Foreign Power, Rock Island, Hiram Walker and Southern Pacific.

Foreign bonds followed a mixed trend. There were early fractional gains in Japanese 5½s, Milan 6½s and Abitibi 5s. Buenos Aires 4½-3⅝s and Italian 7s worked a little lower.

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP)—Gains and losses were mixed in curb market trading today with changes each way held to around a point. Trading was on a small scale.

Carrier Corp. pushed a point and Technicolor found support, gaining better than a point. The utility group was in some demand. Northern States Power "A" worked up a point and Electric Bond & Share and United Gas were better by major fractions.

Also improved were Gulfoil, St. Regis Paper and United Wall Paper.

Alabama Great Southern lost around a point and Sherwin Williams edged down. Newmont Mining, Lake Shore Mines and Niagara Hudson Power were lower by fractions.

Attacks Against Social Security Called Nonsensical

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Attacks against the Federal Social Security System were termed nonsensical by Owen B. Hunt, Insurance Commissioner of Pennsylvania, at the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

"It is a tribute to the open-mindedness of insurance men," he said, "that most of them should have so quickly realized that a program undertaken to elevate the level of living of so many millions of our people deserves intelligent support.

"The efforts on the part of propagandists to convince the insurance world that the plan was a temporary experiment that would soon disappear have been recognized as nonsensical. It is just as foolish and out-of-date to oppose the social security plan as it would be to oppose the use of steam or electricity."

Compulsory automobile insurance laws should be enacted by every state, John E. Sullivan of Vermont told the delegates.

"Financial responsibility laws have not and will not serve the purpose. Enforcement of motor vehicle laws are a help but not a solution for the increasing toll on the highways in lives and dollars."

He said every person licensed to drive should be required to carry a policy covering the legal liability of the operator for his negligent conduct.

Power Output Tops 1936 by 11.3 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States in the week ended June 19 was 2,213,783,000 kilowatt-hours, slightly under last week's figure of 2,214,166,000 kilowatt-hours but 11.3 per cent larger than production of 1,989,789,000 kilowatt-hours in the same week last year, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The institute's report showed the following percentage increases in major geographic regions: New England 10.3, Middle Atlantic 11.5, Central Industrial 12.2, West Central 3.1, Southern States 13.1 Rocky Mountain 13.4, Pacific Coast 6.8.

Wheat Prices Rise In Late Trading

CHICAGO, June 23 (AP)—Wheat scored material advances in price here late today, largely responsive to news of dust storms in Canada. The storms were reported along the Saskatchewan-Alberta border, and moving eastward. There were also numerous late reports of black rust in domestic spring wheat nc[illegible]wheat.

At the close, wheat was ⅛-1⅛ above yesterday's finish, July 1.1[illegible]-¾, Sept 1.11-1.14¼, corn 1⅜-2⅝ up, July 1.11¾-¾, Sept 1.03⅞-1.04, and oats ½-1¼ advanced.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	45	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	45½	45½	45½	Jun 17
84½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	2	70	70	70	Jun 22
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	7	16½	15⅞	16½	+ ⅝
28⅝	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	22⅞	22⅝	22¾	Jun 14
35	29¼	Addressog (.60g)	2	29½	29½	29½	Jun 18
4⅝	2	Advance Rume	1	2½	2½	2½	
80¼	64½	Air Reduc (1a)	12	67¾	67½	67¾	+ ¼
5¼	2⅛	Air Way El Ap	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	11	Alaska Jun (.60a)	1	11¼	11½	11½	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Alleghany	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
58½	40	Alleg pf xw	2	40	40	40	Jun 17
59¾	40	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	39⅞	39⅜	39⅝	+ ⅛
59	37¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	Jun 21
52⅛	35	Alleg pr pf	1	35	35	35	Jun 17
45⅝	30½	Alleg Stl (.80g)	5	33¼	32¼	33¼	Jun 18
27⅞	18	Allen Indust (1)	1	18	18	18	Jun 21
258½	215	Al Chem & D (6)	2	218	217	217	— ½
33⅜	21¼	Allied Mills (2g)	2	21¾	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20a)	16	17⅛	16½	17⅛	— ⅛
85	74	Allied Strs pf (5)	1	74¾	74¾	74¾	Jun 22
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	7	60	58¾	59¼	+ ¼
39¾	23	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	24⅝	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Amal Lea	6	5½	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
52¼	34½	Amal Lea pf (3)	1	39½	39½	39½	+2¼
114⅞	87	Amerada (2)	6	88	87	88	Jun 18
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	4	88	87	88	+2
41⅜	21½	Am Bk Note (½g)	2	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
80¾	57¼	Am Brk Shoe (1¼g)	1	63½	63½	63½	+1½
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	17	95	93¼	94¼	
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	3	157	155¾	155¾	+ ¾
71	49¾	Am Car & F (¼g)	5	52¼	52	52¼	+ ⅛
104½	78	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	81	81	81	+1
32¾	28	Am Ch & C (½g)	4	30	29¾	29¾	
148	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	141	141	141	Jun 8
106	98	Am Chicle (4a)	4	102½	101½	101½	Jun 22
23⅜	13⅜	Am Colortype	3	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅝
30¾	20½	Am Comi Alco	1	21⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
33⅜	25	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
13½	7½	Am Encaus Til	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
17	10¾	Am Europ	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun 10
13¾	6½	Am & For Pow	5	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
58⅞	37	Am & FP $6 pf	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	Jun 22
58⅞	45	Am & FP $7 pf	1	51	51	51	
38½	18½	Am & FP 2pf	4	21	20½	20½	— ½
21	15	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	16	16	16	— ¼
11¼	5⅞	Am Hide & Lea	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
55¾	37½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	Jun 21
52⅜	40¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	42½	42¼	42½	Jun 22
4¾	2½	Am Ice	2	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
27⅜	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1g)	2	22	22	22	Jun 15
14⅜	12½	Am Internat	17	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
58⅞	41½	Am Loco	21	43	42¼	42¾	+ ¼
125	102	Am Loco pf	1	102	102	102	
29⅜	19	Am M&Fdy (1½g)	4	20	19¾	19¾	+ ⅜
13⅜	8	Am M&Met (.45g)	2	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (1¼g)	16	45	44½	45	
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	114¾	114¾	114¾	Jun 22
16½	7	Am Pow & Lt	12	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	
67⅛	50	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	5	53	52¼	52¼	—1
42½	40¼	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ½
29½	18⅜	Am Rad&SS (.60)	18	19¾	19¼	19½	+ ⅜
45¼	31⅜	Am Roll M (1.10g)	26	34½	33⅝	34½	+1⅛
36	26¾	Am Safe Raz (3)	3	28	28	28	
33	22¼	Am Seating	2	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
105¾	79⅝	Am Smelt & R (2¼g)	37	84½	83	83¼	+2⅜
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	145	144¼	144¼	— ¾
67½	52½	Am Snuff (3a)	3	52¼	52¼	52¼	— ¼
73¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	5	54½	54¼	54½	+ ¼
26½	15⅞	Am Stores (1¼g)	12	16½	16¼	16¼	Jun 22
56⅞	37	Am Sug Ref (2)	4	41	40	41	Jun 22
143¾	124⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	126½	126½	126½	Jun 22
25⅞	21½	Am Sum Pob (1a)	2	22	22	22	Jun 21
187	160⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	12	165½	164	165	+ ⅜
99	73¾	Am Tob (5)	1	76	76	76	— ½
99⅞	74⅛	Am Tob B (5)	3	77	77	77	
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	2	133⅞	133⅞	133⅞	+1½
20⅛	12½	Am Type Fdrs	6	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
29½	15¼	Am Wat W (.40g)	18	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅜
107	94	Am W W 1pf (6)	2	94	94	94	Jun 7
14⅜	8	Am Woolen	1	8¾	8¼	8¼	
59	57½	Am Wool pf (2g)	3	59	59	59	Jun 21
20	6¾	Am Zinc L&S	5	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
85	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	49½	49½	49½	+ ⅝
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¾g)	85	51½	50¾	51⅜	+1⅝
97	79	Anacon W&C (1½g)	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	Jun 18
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	9	23	22¾	23	+ ⅜
37½	18	Andes Cop	2	18	18	18	Jun 22
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	40½	40½	40½	— ⅝
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	108	108	108	— ½
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	44	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	1	92½	92½	92½	
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Jun 17
60½	57½	Armstrg Crk (1g)	4	62¼	61¼	62¼	+ 1⅛
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	3	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
17⅜	8¾	Artloom	1	10	10	10	+ ⅜
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	8	17	16⅝	16⅝	
101	89½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Jun 11
125	112	Assd DG 2pf (3½g)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49⅜	Assoc Invest (3)	*1	51	51	51	Jun 14
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	24	80½	79¼	79¼	—1⅛
104	97	Atchison pf (5)	2	98	97¼	98	+ ¾
55½	44⅛	Atl Coast Line	11	52	51½	52	+ ¾
20	17½	Atl G & W In pf	1	18½	18½	18½	Jun 14
44	22	Atl G & W In pf	1	23½	23½	23½	Jun 19
37	27⅜	Atl Refin (1)	10	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109⅞	108¾	109⅞	Jun 18
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	2	15½	15½	15½	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ¼
94	68½	Atlas Powd (1½g)	1	72¾	72¾	72¾	+4¼
18¼	11⅜	Atlas Tack (¾g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jun 16
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	4	16	15⅝	16	+ ¼
9½	5⅝	Aust Nich	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jun 18
9¼	5⅜	Aviation Corp	22	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
		—B—					
11¼	4⅞	Baldwin Loc	8	5⅛	5	5	
9¼	4½	Bald Loc asd	11	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
120	80	Bald Loc pf	1	82	82	82	Jun 22
120	83	Bald Loc pf asd	1	83	83	83	Jun 17
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	32	27¼	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅜
47¾	29¾	Balt & O pf	1	31	31	31	
15	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	40	40	40	Jun 16
43⅜	28⅝	Barber Co (¾g)	5	29	29	29	Jun 22
32	23	Barker Bros	1	23	23	23	Jun 22
35½	24¼	Barnsdall (1)	28	25	24½	25	+ ⅛
20¼	14	Bayuk Cig (⅝g)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	Jun 22
28¾	21¾	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	22	22	22	Jun 18
105¾	101¾	Beat C pf ww (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 15
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	107¼	107¼	107¼	Jun 16
15¾	11⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
87	84	Belg NR pf (3.34e)	1	86½	86½	86½	M'y 14
30½	18¼	Bendix Avia (½g)	15	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ⅜
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind L (.95g)	4	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	5	48¼	48	48	Jun 22
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	38	83½	81⅞	83	+1½
20	17	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	
129½	108	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	3	112	111	112	+1½
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	1	51½	51½	51½	—1½
38	24	Black & D (¾g)	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	5	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
49¾	28¼	Boeing Airpl	20	30⅝	29⅞	30¼	+ ½
48⅛	39⅜	Bohn Alum (3)	12	39⅝	38	38½	—1⅛
28	22⅜	Borden (1.60)	12	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
47	38⅛	Borg-Warner (2)	10	43½	43	43½	
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	1	9⅞	9½	9¾	Jun 21
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun 19
23¼	15	Bridgpt Brass (.40g)	14	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅜
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1⅛g)	13	41¼	40½	40½	— ⅛
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	Jun 18
47	40	Bristol-My (2.40a)	1	40½	40½	40½	Jun 18
8	2¾	Bklyn & Qu T	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun 22
38½	15½	Bklyn & Qu T pf	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun 21
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	18	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
102½	65¾	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	6	71	70½	71	Jun 22
52¾	26¼	Bklyn Un G (1.90g)	1	27	27	27	
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	6	46	46	46	Jun 16
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
25¼	15	Bucyrus-Erie	2	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
14⅜	7⅛	Budd Mfg	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
98	58	Budd Mfg pf	3	60	60	60	Jun 22
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	*10	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
45¼	31	Bullard Co (½g)	2	32	32	32	
65¼	50½	Bulova Watch (4a)	*6	3¼	52½	53¼	+ ¾
35⅝	24	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	20	24¾	24½	24½	— ¼
11¾	4½	Bush Term	7	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
39	15	Bush T 7% deb	9	19½	17½	19	Jun 10
18¼	13	Butler Bros (.60)	4	13¾	13¼	13¼	
38¼	28¼	Butler Br pf (1½)	3	28½	28½	28½	
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	7	5¼	5½	¼	+ ⅛
33¾	17½	Byers Co	9	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ¼
34⅜	25½	Byron Jack (½g)	3	28½	26	26½	
		—C—					
48¼	35½	Calif Pack (1½a)	1	35½	35½	35½	Jun 22
50¾	50	Calif Pk pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	Jun 21
6¼	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	11	3	2⅞	2⅞	
20¼	12	Calumet & Hec (¾g)	7	13¾	13½	13½	+ ⅛
37⅜	24½	Campbell Wy (1)	9	25½	25	25½	+ ½
38¼	24½	Can D G Ale	12	27¾	26¾	27¼	+ ¾
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	6	12⅞	12½	12½	
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	4	45	45	45	Jun 18
18½	13½	Cap Adm A (½g)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
35⅜	30¼	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	4	30½	30	30¼	+ ⅛
9½	6¾	Carriers & G (.10g)	6	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
176½	130	Case (J I)	5	164	161½	161½	—¾
100	85	Caterpil Tract (2)	3	90	89¼	89¼	— ¾
41¼	26⅝	Celanese (1½g)	40	37½	36⅝	37⅜	+ ⅛
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)		113¾	113	113	Jun 22
48⅜	36½	Celotex (.40g)	2	44	44	44	Jun 22
39¼	30¼	Cent Aguir (1½a)		30½	30½	30½	Jun 22
12⅝	6¼	Cent Fdy	4	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
41¾	18	Cent RR NJ	1	18	18	18	
24¾	12⅝	Cent Violeta Sug	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jun 17
14½	8½	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Jun 19
86⅜	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	5	63	62½	63	+1¾
23⅝	11½	Certain-teed	2	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ½
63¼	35½	Champ P&F (1a)	9	60	58	60	+2
48	14½	Checker Cab	3	15⅜	15½	15½	— ⅛
68⅜	50½	Ches & Oh (2.80a)	17	52⅞	51½	52¼	+1⅛
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	2	93	93	93	Jun 21
90½	70	Ches Corp (3)	1	67½	67½	6 ½	—3¼
4¾	2½	Chi & E Ill	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun 18
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	2	7½	7½	7½	
8⅝	3¼	Chi & N W	9	3½	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
19½	10	Chi & N W pf	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun 21
4	2	Chi Gt West	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
18¼	10	Chi Gt W pf	7	10¾	10¼	10¼	Jun 22
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	24½	24½	24½	
3¼	1⅞	Chi M St P & P	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7¼	3¼	Chi M St P & P pf	5	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	4	25¼	25¼	25½	+ ⅝
10	35	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	*1	39½	39½	39½	+ ¼
3⅝	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun 22
8⅝	1	C R I & P 6% pf	1	4	4	4	Jun 22
10⅛	4⅞	C R I & P 7% pf	3	5	5	5	
27½	14	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	14½	4⅞	14½	Jun 21
22⅜	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	1	16½	16½	16½	— ½
15⅞	9¼	Childs Co	2	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
135½	97½	Chrysler (3½g)	70	101⅜	100½	100½	+ ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅜	17½	City Ice & F (2)	8	18½	18	18½	+ ⅛
10⅝	6¾	City Stores	6	7¾	6¾	6¾	Jun 21
40½	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
44¾	35	Cleve Gr Br (1g)	1	38	38	38	Jun 21
28½	28	Cluett Pea new	6	28½	27¾	27¾	— ⅝
98⅝	78	Cluett Pea (3)	2	85	85	85	Jun 18
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (3)	1	156	156	156	Jun 21
59	47	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57½	57½	57½	Jun 19
25¾	17⅞	Colg-Palm (½)	6	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅜
104½	102	Colg-Palm pf (6)	1	102	102	102	Jun 21
62¾	47½	Coll & Alk (2a)	5	49	47⅞	49	+1
51⅞	31	Col Fuel & I (1g)	2	33	33	32	Jun 22
20¾	10	Colum G&El (.30g)	19	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
108	94	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	84½	83½	84½	Jun 21
39½	28½	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	3	25	29	28	Jun 22
46½	38½	Colum P pf (3¾)	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	Jun 18
135¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	3	114	113¾	114	+1
69¼	56¾	Comi Credit (4)	3	59⅝	59½	59⅝	
114	106	Comi Cred pf (4½)	2	101½	101½	101½	Jun 22
80¼	63½	Comi Inv Tr (4)	10	65	64½	64½	— ⅜
120	103⅞	Comi I T cv pf (4½)	4	106	105	105	Jun 17
21¼	13	Comi Solv (.60)	10	13¾	13½	13⅝	
4½	2	Comwith & Sou	34	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
55⅝	47¾	Com & Sou pf (3)	2	47½	47	46	—4
18⅛	13¼	Conde Nast	1	13½	13½	13½	Jun 22
43½	34½	Congoleum-N (2)	2	36½	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	14⅞	Congress Cig	1	14½	14½	14½	M'y 21
18⅞	9¾	Consol Cigar	1	10½	10⅛	10½	Jun 18
13½	8⅛	Con Coal	11	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅜
49⅞	31½	Con Edis (1g)	19	33	32½	33	+ ⅝
108	89⅛	Con Edis pf (5)	2	102¾	102¾	102⅝	
5¾	2½	Con Film	2	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	Jun 21
18¾	12	Con Film pf	1	12	12	12	
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Jun 18
17⅞	14½	Con Oil (.80a)	59	15½	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
105⅞	104¾	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	4	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
10⅝	5½	Con RR Cuba pf	10	5½	5½	5½	Jun 16
1⅜	⅝	Con Text	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
37⅜	20⅜	Container (1.20)	52	28½	27¾	28	+ ¼
37¾	18¼	Cont Bak A	3	19¾	19¼	19¼	Jun 22
5½	2⅜	Cont Bak B	16	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
109¾	85½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	85	85	85	+4
69⅛	50	Cont Can (3)	18	51	50⅝	50⅞	— ⅛
25⅜	19	Cont Diam Fib (1g)	2	19¾	19⅝	19¾	
42¾	35⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	12	37¼	36½	37¼	+ ⅝
3⅞	2	Cont Mot	5	2½	2½	2½	
47⅜	39¾	Cont Oil Del (¾g)	8	43½	43¼	43½	+1
35⅝	25	Cont Stl (¾g)	1	26	26	26	
71¼	54⅞	Corn Prod (3)	6	60½	60	60½	+ ½
171½	153	Corn Prod pf (7)	4	157	156	156	—1
10¼	6	Coty	14	6⅝	6¾	6⅞	Jun 22
56½	41½	Crane Co	5	42½	42½	42½	— ⅜
121	113½	Crane Co pf (7)	5	116½	116⅜	116½	
105⅞	100⅛	Crane Co pf new	7	102¼	101⅞	102⅛	+ ⅛
37	29½	Cream of W (1½g)	2	30½	30½	0½	Jun 21
28¾	18½	Crosley Rad (1¼g)	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
100⅞	69	Crown Cork (2)	7	70	69½	69¾	+ ¾
56½	44⅛	Cr Ck pf ww (2¼)	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	Jun 15
47¼	40	Cr Ck pf xw (2¼)	1	40	40	40	
25¼	17	Crown Zeller	18	18½	18	18⅜	— ¼
108¾	98	Crown Zeller pf (8)	1	97½	97½	97½	— ⅛
81¾	61	Crucible Stl	3	62	62	62	+ ¾
135	115	Crucible pf (3½g)	1	119	119	119	+1
3

Business and Industry

FDIC Report Shows Smaller Banks Get Higher Interest Rates

Finance Commerce and

Steel Rush Finds A Ship Shortage On Great Lakes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHTABULA, Ohio—The demand for steel, which means a demand for ore and coal, which in turn means a demand for ships in which these commodities can be carried, has sent Great Lakes shipping interests scurrying about for the first time in over seven years, looking for bottoms; anything which will carry a cargo and pass inspection.

Vessels can't be built fast enough. So the so-called "ship graveyards," those wharves where old ships are stored or simply abandoned, are being ransacked for serviceable freight carriers. So far more than 200 have been thus retrieved and put out on the lakes to help move the tremendous volume of freight that has sprung up with the general business recovery.

All Vessels in Use

Virtually every available lakes vessel that can carry a cargo safely—and many of them ships that have swung idly at anchor in sheltered harbors for nearly a decade—are being pressed into service. The lake vessel managers are doing everything possible to make each vessel do as much work as possible by scheduling each ship for as many trips as possible, with quick turnarounds and little time as possible for loading and unloading.

The reason for the tremendous shortage of lake vessels is the unexpected heavy rush of steel business last winter and spring that all but exhausted all the available iron ore supplies in the steel districts; and also the failure to build lake vessels all through the depression.

The depression took a heavy toll of lake vessels—which were scrapped because it was considered no longer economical to operate them in competition with the new self-unloaders that required only one-fifth the time to unload and that carried larger cargoes.

Few New Ships

New ships? Well, new ships aren't the answer to this year's shipping problem. New ships cost a lot of money, and the ship managers aren't sure just how long the boom will last. Besides it takes a long time to build new ships, so much time that they wouldn't be ready for this year's service. Only four new cargo vessels in all the shipyards along the lakes are being reported under construction.

Even the steel strike that is hitting Mahoning Valley and Cleveland district steel mills isn't cutting into the lakes shipping business. The ship operators are merely diverting some of the iron ore shipment to other blast furnaces, hoping that they then can stock up the strike-bound mills with their winter's supply of iron ore when the strike is over.

The lake shippers are looking for this year's shipments of iron ore to even exceed the record-breaking movement of 66,000,000 tons of 1929, a record that was expected never again to be surpassed.

Sound Insurance Is Assurance

FIELD & COWLES

40 Broad Street, Boston

Insurance covering all needs

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston

DIVIDEND NO. 193

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable August 2, 1937, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on July 10, 1937.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER, Treasurer

Boston, June 22, 1937.

Successful Contact Man

With Financial Background

WANTS CONNECTION WITH

Investment Bankers Underwriters or Industrial Corporations

Initiate Negotiations for

Capital Loans, Refinancing and Reorganization

Broad and Successful Experience

Address Box B-24, Suite 1550

The Christian Science Monitor

500 Fifth Avenue, New York City

12 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS

INTEREST BEGINS JUNE 15

Write for folder "Banking by Mail"

Institution for Savings in Roxbury and Its Vicinity

Second Oldest Mutual Savings Bank in Boston

2343 Washington Street, Roxbury

Opposite Dudley Elevated Station

Clark, Dodge & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1847

Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, and New York Curb Exchange

General Brokerage Service

BOSTON 70 Federal Street

NEW YORK 61 Wall Street

RALPH LOWELL, *Resident Partner*

Ontario May Gold Output New High

By the Canadian Press

Toronto

The output of gold mines in Ontario in May was $7,315,799, a new high for the year, the Ontario Department of Mines reported. Output in April was $6,979,588 and in May, 1936, $6,511,801.

Tonnage milled was listed at 699,316, against 675,814 last month and 640,699 a year ago. Gold production amounted to 208,670 ounces, compared with 199,219 in April.

Standard Brands Stock Is Offered By Morgan Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Morgan Stanley & Co. is head of a banking syndicate offering to the public 200,000 shares of $4.50 cumulative preferred stock of no-par value of Standard Brands, Inc. The stock will be priced at $95 a share, to yield 4.737 per cent.

Proceeds from the sale of the shares, estimated at $18,341,950, after deducting estimated expenses of $108,050, will be used by the company to the extent of $8,700,000 to pay temporay bank loans incurred on May 6, last. The remainder, or about $9,641,950, will represent borrowing of so-called "new money" and will be added to working capital of the company and used in such a manner as may be determined in the light of business conditions and trade development. It is possible, according to the prospectus, that part of the money may be used for the acquisition or improvement of plants, equipment or other property or businesses, if deemed advisable in the light of future opportunities.

Temporary bank loans to be paid are distributed as follows: $2,000,000 to the Bankers Trust Company, $2,000,000 to J. P. Morgan & Co., $2,000,000 to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, $1,000,000 to the New York Trust Company, $1,000,000 to the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company and $700,000 to the Chase National Bank.

Associated with Morgan Stanley & Co. in the underwriting group are the First Boston Corporation, Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.; Edward B. Smith & Co., the Mellon Securities Corporation, Kidder, Peabody & Co., W. E. Hutton & Co., the Lee Higginson Corporation, Blyth & Co., Inc.; Lazard Frères & Co., Inc.; Charles D. Barney & Co., Clark, Dodge Company, Dominick & Dominick, Hayden, Stone & Co., Hemphill, Noyes & Co., Hornblower & Weeks, F. S. Moseley & Co., J. and W. Seligman & Co., Spencer Trask & Co., and White, Weld & Co.

Underwriting discounts on the offering amount to $550,000, or $2.75 a share, leaving gross proceeds to the company of $18,450,000 before expenses, or a price of $92.25 a share.

Steel Operations Drop 2 Points To 75 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New steel business volume continue to decline even in areas not affected by strikes, which may be partly due to seasonal factors and partly to the widespread loss of confidence occasioned by labor agitation, says Iron Age.

"With the closing down of the Johnstown plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation by order of Governor Earle of Pennsylvania," said the review, "and the postponement of the scheduled reopening of the Youngstown plants of Republic Steel Corporation and Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, when martial law was declared in Mahoning Valley by Governor Davey of Ohio, the amount of steel ingot production capacity that has been rendered idle by strikes is nearly 11,000,000 tons on an annual basis, or about 16 per cent of the country's total capacity. In addition, 90,000 steel workers are idle and total pay roll losses to date are about $15,000,000.

"As the strikes enter their fifth week, and with hopes for a mutually satisfactory settlement as remote as ever, the volume of steel business being switched to companies not affected by strikes appears to be growing, though it is not even now of large proportions, which is one indication that requirements of consumers, with some exceptions, are lessening.

"Other developments pointing to a downturn in consumers' needs are requests for holding up shipments or extension of delivery dates beyond the time originally specified.

"The decline in new orders and reduction in backlogs find reflection in lowered operations at some plants where labor troubles are not a factor. The average for the country this week is estimated at 75 per cent, down 2 points from last week."

Banks in FDIC Reveal Earnings Gain of 9 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Net current operating earnings of the nearly 14,000 commercial banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in 1936 totalled $481,000,000, a gain of nine per cent over 1935, according to the annual report of the corporation. On the basis of total assets, however, the earnings showed a decrease, being equivalent to 90 cents per $100 of assets as compared with 92 cents in the previous year.

The interest rate received by the 7460 insured banks that are not members of the Federal Reserve System, averaged 6 per cent, but the smaller banks received the highest rates of interest and the larger banks the smallest. A few of these non-member banks received as high as 12 per cent on some loans, and the loans of banks with deposits up to $100,000 averaged 8 per cent.

The corporation reported the interest rates for the various classes of banks as follows:

Deposits	Average Interest Per Cent
$100,000 to $250,000	7.4
$250,000 to $500,000	6.7
$500,000 to $1,000,000	6.4
$1,000,000 to $2,000,000	5.9
$2,000,000 to $5,000,000	5.6
$5,000,000 to $10,000,000	5.6
$10,000,000 to $50,000,000	4.6
Over $50,000,000 (four banks)	4.6

Gross Earnings Up 5 P. C.

Gross earnings from current operations for all insured commercial banks during 1936 amounted to $1,564,000,000, an increase of $81,000,000, or 5 per cent over 1935, said the report. The percentage increase in earnings, however, was approximately half of the percentage increase in earning assets. Current operating expenses, amounting to $1,083,000,000 in 1936, were 4 per cent larger than in 1935.

The insured banks showed net profits for the year, after allowances for losses and depreciation written off, recoveries on assets previously written off, and profits on securities sold, of $523,000,000, equal to 8 1-3 per cent on total capital account, compared to 7 2-3 per cent on total capital account for net current operating earnings.

About $223,000,000, or 43 per cent of the net profits, was paid out in cash dividends and interest on capital notes and debentures. The balance, amounting to $300,000,000, was retained by the banks.

Fewer Show Deficit in 1936

Of the 7460 insured commercial banks not members of the Federal Reserve System, 207, or 3 per cent, showed net current operating deficits before allowing for profits on assets sold, recoveries, and depreciation and charge-offs, which was a smaller number than in 1935. The banks which showed net deficits in 1936 held less than 2 per cent of the deposits in insured commercial banks not members of the Federal Reserve System.

Approximately 37 per cent of these banks showed net current operating earnings of not more than $1 for each $100 of total assets; 46 per cent showed net earnings of from $1.01 to $2, and 14 per cent showed net earnings of more than $2 for each $100 of total assets, said the corporation's report.

Of these non-member banks, 1046, or 14 per cent, reported net losses for the year, and 6414, or 86 per cent, reported net profits after recoveries, charge-offs and taxes. Of the 7253 banks showing net current operating earnings, 936, or 13 per cent, showed net losses, and of the 207 banks showing net current operating deficits 97, or 47 per cent, had net profits after recoveries and charge-offs, and 110, or 53 per cent, listed net losses, it was reported.

Canadian Utility Wins Court Suit Against Ontario

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Ontario Court of Appeal has dismissed the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission's appeal against the judgment of Chief Justice Rose in an unanimous judgment which Premier Hepburn later said was "not entirely unexpected."

The appeal held that the Beauharnois Light, Heat & Power Company was entitled to recover $609,600 from the commission for power supplied. The validity of the contract between the company and the commission was upheld also.

Premier Hepburn, having promised that the commission would be made "judgment proof in the event of an adverse decision," immediately moved to give effect to the legislation passed last session which places the hydro commission beyond reach of any process of law. The Ontario Government will not let the matter rest here, however. A further appeal will be taken either to the Supreme Court of Canada or to the Privy Council.

In its judgment the Court of Appeal found that the legislation of 1935, declaring the contract invalid, and similar legislation in 1937, had no effect on the claim of the Beauhornois Company.

S. C. Mill Buys Brazilian Cotton

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A consignment of approximately 600 bales of Brazilian cotton, probably the first shipment of the South American staple to this State, arrived here recently to be converted into cloth at the Pacific Mills plant here, according to W. P. Hamrick, superintendent of the corporation, who explained that the cotton was bought through the mills' Boston office.

OBrion Russell & Co.

INSURANCE of Every Description

108 Water Street Boston

Tel. Hubbard 8760

115 Broadway New York

Barclay 7-5540

Subsidized Interest Threatens Co-operative Credit, Says Myers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—The desire for very low mortgage rates of interest which may be had only through continued subsidies is the greatest single peril to the continued existence and development of the co-operative farm credit system, said W. I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, speaking before the American Institute of Co-operation here. The greatest co-operative credit system in the world has been built by the farmers of America, he asserted, based on offering sound securities represented by farm mortgages.

"The burden of interest on farm mortgages," Governor Myers said, "is not shown by the rate of interest alone but by the relation which interest rates bear to the prices of farm commodities." He showed that in 1932 it required nearly double the quantity of farm products to pay interest compared with payments in pre-war days. Last year it required only one-fourth as much as in 1932 and only half of pre-war payments to pay interest on a Federal land bank loan refinanced at 5 per cent per annum with the temporary rate of 3½ per cent.

Says Subsidy No Cure

Subsidized interest, the Governor maintained, is not a substitute for fair prices for farm commodities nor is it a cure for drought. The average annual installment on a federal land bank mortgage is $235. A reduction in interest of one half of 1 per cent on the average loan would only amount to about $16, Governor Myers explained. "It should not take an undue amount of courage to taper off the subsidized interest rate and within a reasonable time to place interest rates on a purely business basis which is the aim sought in a co-operative farm credit system.

Governor Myers said permanent interest subsidies for farmers means:

1. Demand for similar treatment by home owners and other groups.
2. Unwise concentration of credit in the subsidized agency.
3. Destruction of the co-operative features of the federal land bank system.
4. Tendency to increase the violence of land booms.

"The Farm Credit Administration can give and is giving credit equality to agriculture," Governor Myers said. "Interest rates on federal land bank bonds and federal intermediate credit bank debentures now are as low or lower than the rates on securities of the strongest corporations.

Low Rate Cost to Somebody

"Under present conditions in the United States," the Governor continued, "a 3 per cent mortgage rate can't be had without costing somebody something—the borrower or the Government. The Federal land banks," he pointed out, "have been for more than a year making new loans and charging at the rate of only 4 per cent per annum which is within ½ of 1 per cent of the subsidized interest rate in effect during the last two years. The Farm Credit Administration will make loans at the lowest possible interest rate on a business basis and make them at all times.

"It is up to the farmers," Governor Myers declared, "to choose whether they are to have a permanently subsidized interest rate or a co-operative credit system. They can't have both, for the two will not mix any better than oil and water."

Anticipating a possible demand for increased farm loan values, Governor Myers pointed out to prospective borrowers that it is possible to get too much credit. "Farmers are more likely to over borrow," continued the Governor, "in times of rising commodity and farm prices than during depressions. The Federal land banks courageously loaned on the appraised normal value of the properties during the depression. They should continue to adhere to that basis of appraisal during more prosperous times.

"A reasonably stabilized fair farm price level is the most important single factor in the operations of a mortgage credit system."

Credit Head Urges Percentage Limit On U. S. Spending

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—As one means of solving the problem of the unbalanced national budget, Henry H. Heimann, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men, urged restricting federal appropriations by constitutional amendment so that expenditures cannot exceed a fixed percentage of the national income. Mr. Heimann addressed the association's forty-second annual convention here.

"I do not favor amending the Constitution every time we are faced with an important problem," said Mr. Heimann. "But it seems to me that there may be one answer to our constantly mounting appropriations by resorting to a constitutional amendment as a restriction on Congress. I submit that it would be better to have Congress of its own volition recognize the situation but perhaps the authority granted to Congress must needs be limited in these days of loose thinking about fiscal affairs," he said.

"Assume, for instance, that we had a constitutional restriction on government appropriations for a two-year period which allowed, as a maximum, a certain percentage of the national income for the preceding two years. There might well be a further stipulation that no less than one-sixth of it should be placed in a special account to serve as an emergency fund to tide us through severe depressions. If we limited appropriations by constitutional amendment to a definite percentage of our national income, with a proviso for the setting aside of a certain percentage for emergency purposes, there would be some measure of protection against the growing tax burden.

"And when the next storm breaks, make no mistake about its not being a severe one. Such protection as we may need will, to a large degree, no longer be available. We are heedlessly destroying our storm-cellars. In government we are spending so lavishly from our storehouse of surplus that we face the next emergency with a barren cupboard. Any attempt to repeat our performance during the past depression will plunge us into confiscatory inflation."

Acceptance Rates Reduced Slightly

NEW YORK (AP)—In an effort to stir up business, dealers have shaved rates slightly on bankers acceptances, a credit instrument used chiefly to finance foreign trade.

For bills maturing in 60 and 90 days, the rate was cut one sixteenth of 1 per cent. The rate for six months was dropped one eighth of 1 per cent. The 30-day rate remained unchanged.

Old King Coal Minus Dirty Face Rides in Bright-Colored Stokers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Old King Coal is no longer merely a sooty-faced baron relegated to basement bins, locomotive fireboxes, or steam boilers. He has washed his dirty hands and face and appears in new attire as shown at the annual meeting of the American Retail Coal Association held here. Today he disdains a ride merely in an ordinary coal shovel, but asks for modern bright-colored stokers and appears in special dressings and fancy wrappings.

In the new "cool" stove, one of the many exhibits at the convention in the Palmer House is found, say experts, a range ready for cooking any hour of the day or night, but which assures the housewife of a cool and comfortable kitchen, its manufacturers claim. The fire burns continuously hours after it is started without refueling, they declare.

This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these Shares is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.

This issue, though registered, is not approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

200,000 Shares

Standard Brands Incorporated

$4.50 Cumulative Preferred Stock

(WITHOUT PAR VALUE)

Quarterly dividend payment dates, March 15, June 15, September 15 and December 15.

Redeemable at option of the Company at any time in whole, or from time to time in part by lot, on not less than 30 days' notice, at $110 per share and accrued dividends. Entitled per share, in preference to Common Stock, to $100 in involuntary, and to $110 in voluntary, dissolution, liquidation or winding up, plus accrued dividends in each case.

The following is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statement, which also include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these Shares.

THE COMPANY *The Company was organized in 1929 under the laws of Delaware to continue the several long-established businesses of The Fleischmann Company and its subsidiaries, and of E. W. Gillett Company, Limited, Chase & Sanborn, Royal Baking Powder Company, and The Widlar Food Products Company. The Company and its subsidiaries conduct a manufacturing, processing and merchandising business in a large variety of products, primarily food products and foodstuffs, consisting chiefly of yeast and other bakery products sold under the name "Fleischmann" direct to over 30,000 bakers, hotels, and public institutions, and grocery products sold direct to approximately 300,000 grocers and other retail outlets. It is estimated that over half the consolidated net profit from operations is derived from yeast. Their other important products include: Chase & Sanborn Coffee (and other coffees), Tender Leaf Tea (and other teas), Royal Baking Powder (and other baking powders), Royal Desserts, Fleischmann's Gin, malted grains and vinegar. The advertising of items sold under trade names is of great importance, and expenditures for this purpose constitute a very substantial part of the Company's selling costs. Over 90% of the dollar sales in 1936 were made in the United States and over 95% in the United States and Canada combined. New lines of products may be added from time to time.*

Hearings have been held in a proceeding against the Company and a subsidiary before the Federal Trade Commission, under the Robinson-Patman Act, on a complaint alleging certain unlawful price discriminations in the sale of yeast. The Company denies any unlawful discrimination. If the Commission's decision should require a substantial change in present price differentials or in present selling practices, there might be a substantially adverse effect on the Company.

The Company and subsidiaries own or lease a large number of manufacturing, processing and selling units, in widely scattered localities throughout the United States, and in Canada and certain other countries.

CAPITALIZATION *The Company has no funded debt. As of December 31, 1936 there were outstanding 70,693 shares of $7 Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series A, without par value, and 12,645,423 shares of Common Stock, without par value, stated value $2 per share. In addition, 1,369 shares of Preferred Stock and 3,218 shares of Common Stock were reserved for issuance pending the merger of a subsidiary, which became effective April 8, 1937. All of the $7 Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series A was called for redemption on June 1, 1937. The only capital securities now outstanding are 12,648,108 shares of Common Stock.*

PURPOSE OF ISSUE *The net proceeds from the sale of the 200,000 shares of $4.50 Cumulative Preferred Stock (estimated at $18,341,950 after deducting expenses) will be used in part to pay the principal of temporary bank loans of $8,700,000 incurred on May 6, 1937 for redemption of the Company's 72,061 shares of $7 Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series A. The remainder of the net proceeds (estimated at $9,641,950), no part of which has been allocated to specific uses, will be added to working capital. It is possible that part of it may be used for the acquisition or improvement of plants, equipment or other property or businesses.*

EARNINGS *The following tabulation of results of operations of the Company and its subsidiaries consolidated (compiled from figures audited by Haskins & Sells) is taken from the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more complete notes and comments therein:*

	Net Sales	Net Income before Depreciation, Federal and Foreign Income Taxes, and Amortization of Patents	Provision for Depreciation††	Provision for Federal and Foreign Income Taxes	Amortization of Patents	Net Income as per Accounts†
6 Mos. 1929	$ 26,808,586	$ 6,546,347	$ 796,412	$ 491,683	$ 97,881	$ 5,160,371
Year 1930	89,759,575	21,309,361	2,738,515	2,168,592	287,878	16,114,376
" 1931	88,272,143	*19,259,549	2,635,707	2,081,522	284,577	14,257,743
" 1932	83,534,573	19,430,106	2,459,380	1,969,235	262,210	14,739,281
" 1933	83,281,438	19,291,002	2,025,700	2,216,507	222,424	14,826,371
" 1934	100,449,057	17,874,161	1,800,622	2,195,517	244,443	13,633,579
" 1935	102,040,080	16,725,733	1,857,865	2,122,905	266,204	12,478,759
" 1936	114,975,651	19,171,990	1,633,182	2,811,359	256,055	14,471,394

†Net Income, as stated above, differs from that of published statements through deductions of yearly charges for amortization of patents which were not made in published statements. The Company has, since organization, consistently stated the value of all intangibles at $1.00 on its published statements, charging off their book value against surplus.

†† The provisions for depreciation of property for certain years have been subsequently reduced, the adjustments being credited to surplus, and provisions for the resulting additional income taxes have been charged to surplus.

** After extraordinary charges: foreign exchange adjustment, $584,698; and inventory adjustment, $1,100,000.*

Unaudited figures for the first three months of 1937 show consolidated net sales of $31,095,991 and consolidated net income of $2,824,551, as against consolidated net sales of $27,005,387 and consolidated net income of $3,773,229 for the corresponding period of 1936. These figures are computed on the same basis as those in the above tabulation, but before providing for surtax on undistributed profits, if any.

$4.50 CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK *The total amount of Preferred Stock authorized is 350,000 shares, issuable in series, certain terms of which may be established by the Board of Directors. The 200,000 shares of $4.50 Cumulative Preferred Stock constitute the only series now established. Dividends on Common Stock (other than dividends payable in stock of any class) may be declared only out of aggregate consolidated net earnings accruing subsequent to January 1, 1937 available therefor, plus $5,000,000.*

At all meetings of stockholders holders of Preferred Stock and Common Stock are entitled to one vote for each share held. Whenever Preferred dividends shall be in arrears in an amount equal to the annual dividend and until all accumulated dividends shall have been paid or set apart for payment, holders of the Preferred Stock shall also have the exclusive right to elect two directors. Neither the Preferred nor the Common Stock has any preemptive rights.

The Certificate of Incorporation, as amended, provides in effect that the Company shall not create any class of stock senior to the Preferred Stock without the approval, given in the manner provided in such Certificate, of the holders of two-thirds of the Preferred Stock; and shall not adversely amend any of the preferences, special rights or powers thereof, increase the authorized number of shares thereof, create any class ranking pari passu therewith, or incur or guarantee funded debt (with the exceptions provided in the definition of funded debt contained in such Certificate), without the approval, given in like manner, of the holders of a majority of the Preferred Stock.

The foregoing brief outline of the stock provisions is subject to the more detailed statement in the Certificate of Incorporation, as amended, which is included in the Registration Statement and summarized in the Offering Prospectus.

UNDERWRITING *Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Underwriters named in the Offering Prospectus have severally agreed to purchase these Shares from the Company for delivery and payment on or about June 30, 1937, but not later than July 13, 1937, at $92.25 per share, or a total of $18,450,000, plus accrued dividends. Such Shares are to be offered to the public at $95.00 per share, or a total of $19,000,000, plus accrued dividends. The underwriting discount is $2.75 per share, or a total of $550,000.*

Price $95 per Share

plus accrued dividends from June 15, 1937

The Underwriters, including the undersigned and the others named in the Offering Prospectus, have agreed to purchase these Shares on the terms and conditions set forth in the Purchase Agreement, including approval of legal matters by Messrs. Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts, counsel for the Underwriters. It is expected that delivery of definitive certificates for the Preferred Stock will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. on or about June 30, 1937, against payment therefor in New York funds.

As more fully set forth in the Offering Prospectus, the Underwriters have authorized the purchase and sale, in the open market or otherwise, of Shares for their several accounts, either for long or short account, within the limits and during the period set forth in Agreements therein referred to.

Further information, particularly financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION — ***BROWN HARRIMAN & CO.*** Incorporated

EDWARD B. SMITH & CO. — ***MELLON SECURITIES CORPORATION***

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. — ***W. E. HUTTON & CO.***

LEE HIGGINSON CORPORATION — ***BLYTH & CO., INC.***

LAZARD FRÈRES & COMPANY
Incorporated

Dated June 23, 1937

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Lira Devaluation Benefits Italian Budget Position

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME — Eight months have elapsed since the Fascist Government devalued the national currency, and the position on the whole is fairly satisfactory. Italian economic activities have considerably benefited by the alignment of the lira to the principal world currencies. This is explained by the fact that while the British and American devaluations were made in a period of falling prices, the Italian devaluation was carried out at a moment when world prices were rising.

In the case of the dollar and the pound sterling, the price rises caused by their respective devaluations were offset by the fall in world prices. On the other hand, Italy took advantage of the fact that world prices had risen to demobilize in all or in part the protection afforded by customs' duties, thus reducing as far as possible the rise in the price of imported commodities.

In spite of the concomitant action of two causes tending to raise prices, namely, the monetary alignment and the upward -market trend of world prices, the cost of commodities in Italy has remained at a level definitely below that which would have been reached if those two causes had been left free to produce all their effects.

Budget Feels Benefit

The favorable economic results of the alignment of the lira are reflected in governmental revenue receipts. A comparison between the monthly receipts of one financial year with those for the corresponding dates of the previous twelve months indicates a progressive increase, which is likely to be maintained in future months. From July to October, 1936, in the period that is prior to the devaluation, each month showed a decline when compared to the corresponding months of 1935.

The position was completely reversed in December, 1936. There was in that month an increase of 54 million lire as compared to December, 1935; in January, 1937, the increase was 180 millions compared to January, 1936. For the quarter ending April, 1937, the increases were 132,211 and 233 million lire.

As a result of the devaluation of the lira certain customs' and sales duties were repealed or reduced, lowering the yield expected from that source of revenue—now estimated at some 5000 million lire instead of the original 6180 millions — the budget feeling the beneficial results of the monetary alignment. The Finance Minister anticipates that receipts for the current financial year will not fall below the estimated 20,311 million lire.

A measure recently passed by the Government forbids the distribution of the active balances accruing to industrial companies as a result of the revaluation of their plants in relation to the lira alignment. The Government has further substituted the limitation placed in September, 1936, on the distribution of dividends by a special progressive tax levied on them for the purpose of checking wide speculative fluctuations on the security markets. Although the Boards of Directors of Italian industrial firms are now free to fix dividend rates, the action of the Government will induce them to persevere with the prudential policies enforced by the limitation from which they are now released. This governmental action aims at avoiding inflationary reactions of lira alignment on the ratio between total national purchasing power and the total volume of commodities available for consumption.

Italy's Valuta Stronger

Thanks to the lira alignment, Italian trade has recovered the possibility of competing in world markets. This has affected favorably the standing of the Italian valuta, for which, since last October, there has been a steady demand on international money markets, the supply never once having exceeded the demand. This is confirmed by the steadiness of the lira-dollar exchange rate, which remains at 19, being the parity fixed at the date of the alignment.

The intrinsic value of the lira on the home market, as shown by internal prices and cost of living, fully assures its external value. The reserves of the Bank of Italy, net of the proceeds of revaluation assigned to the Treasury, now stand at 4,023,000,000 lire, affording a note cover slightly in excess of that 25 per cent which the London Economic Conference considered adequate.

The marked growth of exports has allowed of the formation of large credit balances in Italy's favor, which have been utilized for the settlement of commercial arrears. Thus, for instance, the commercial debt outstanding with Britain has already been reduced by £1,600,000. Trade with countries with which Italy has no clearing or reciprocity agreements is also developing and receipts from invisible items—such as freights, insurance, and above all the tourist trade—secure important resources for balancing the budget of international payments.

In spite of this improved situation, there will be no change in Fascist economic policies. For the time being, therefore, Italy will not renounce exchange control, import quotas and the other restrictions regulating her foreign trade.

Valspar Earns $299,162 Net

The Valspar Corporation and subsidiaries, manufacturers of paints, varnishes, lacquers and enamels, report for the 12 months ended May 31, 1937, net profit of $299,162, after all charges, including depreciation and federal income taxes, compared with a loss of $70,710 for the 12 months ended May 31, 1936. Earnings for the first six months of its fiscal year, from Nov. 30, 1936, to May 31, 1937, approximately covered preferred dividend requirements for the full fiscal year, the company reported.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 4¼s '47-'52	115.25	115.25	115.25
5 3¼s '43-'45	106.6	106.5	106.5
1 4s '44-'54	111.7	111.7	111.7
1 3¾s '46-'56	108.18	109.18	109.18
1 3¼s '41	106.1	106.1	106.1
9 3¼s '44-'46	106.2	106.1	106.2
23 3¼s '46-'49	104.20	104.18	104.18
2 3⅛s '46-'52	104.16	104.16	104.16
25 3s '46-'48	104	104	104
12 3s '51-'55	102.15	102.13	102.15
23 2⅞s '55-'60	100.12	100.10	100.10
2 2¾s '45-'47	102.19	102.19	102.19
8 2¾s '48-'51	100.14	100.14	100.14
56 2¾s '51-'54	99.21	99.18	99.20
66 2½s '49-'53	97.21	97.18	97.20

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 2¾s '42-'47	101.8	101.8	101.8
3 3s '49	102.10	102.10	102.10
6 3¼s '64	102.28	102.28	102.28

Home Owners Loan

54 3s A'52	101.30	101.27	101.30
41 2¾s '49	100.7	100.7	100.7

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s '46	100¼	100¼	100¼
20 Adams Exp 4s '47	100	100	100
11 Alleghany 5s '44	98½	98⅛	98½
30 Alleghany 5s '50 st	62	62	62
5 Allied Strs 4½s '51	98¼	98	98¼
17 Am & For P5s 2030	77½	76¾	76¾
1 Am Ice 5s '53	96	96	96
7 Am IGChem 5½s '49	106½	106½	106½
1 Am Tob 5½s '49	105½	105½	105½
6 Am T&T 5½s '43	112¾	112½	112½
11 Am T&T 3¾s '66	98½	98¼	98¼
4 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	105	104⅞	104⅞
22 Am T&T 3¼s '61	99½	99¼	99¼
1 Am T Fdr cv '50	129½	129½	129½
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Arm Del 4s '57	97	97	97
28 Arm Del 4s '55	98	97⅝	97⅝
24 Armstrong C 4s '50	103½	103¼	103½
11 AT & SF cv 4½s '48	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
6 AT & SF 4s '95	110¾	110	110
4 AT & SF 4s '95 reg	108	108	108
4 AT & SF aj 4s '95 st	105	104¾	105
5 A C Line 1st 4s '52	101½	101½	101½
3 ACL cit 4s '52	93½	93½	93½
6 A C Line 5s '65	105	105	105
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	47	47	47
1 Atl Gu & W I 5s '59	74	74	74
1 Auburn Auto 4¾s '39	44	44	44
26 B & O rfg 6s '95	91⅞	90¼	90½
12 B & O rfg 5s '95	80⅛	79⅜	79⅜
8 B & O 5s '96 F	79	78⅜	78⅜
8 B & O 5s 2000 D	78¾	78¾	78¾
31 B & O cv 4½s '60	70¾	70⅜	70¾
1 B & O 4s '48	106	106	106
3 B & O 4sPLE & WV'41	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 B & O 5s S W '50	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Battle Crk & S 3s '89	72⅝	72⅜	72⅜
6 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117¼	117¼	117¼
13 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞
2 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
9 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	95⅜	95	95
14 Boston&Me 5s '67	83	82⅜	83
2 BotCon Mills 6½s '34	19½	19½	19½
24 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	85	84½	85
4 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	100	100	100
9 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	112	112	112
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
16 Buf R&P 4½s '57	84¾	84⅜	84⅜
1 Bur C R&No 5s '34	117¼	117¼	117¼
2 Bush Term 5s '55	58½	58½	58½
2 Camag Sug 7s 42 ct	21	21	21
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
20 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
15 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115¼	115¼	115¼
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	117⅜	117½	117½
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	104	104	104
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	103¼	103¼	103¼
26 Can Pac 4s perp	95	94¾	95
1 Caro C & O 6s '52	110¾	110¾	110¾
8 Cen Hud G&E 3½s 65	106⅛	106	106
10 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	101	100½	100½
3 Cen Pac 5s '60	98	98	98
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 Certain-td 4½s '48	79	78	78
7 C & O 3½s '96 D	97⅜	97⅛	97⅛
2 C&O 4½s '92	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜
12 Chi & Alton 3s '49	53½	53½	53½
3 CB&Q 3½s 'Ill '49	108¼	108	108¼
2 Chic Gt West 4s '59	39¾	39¾	39¾
1 Chi I & L 6s '47	23½	23½	24
67 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	24	23½	24
42 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	7¾	7½	7½
41 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	41	14⅜	14⅜
9 Chi & NW4½s2037C	22½	21⅞	22
15 C R I & P 4s'88	32¾	32¾	32¾
4 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	10½	10½	10½
6 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	17¼	17	17¼
20 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105¼	105¼	105½
11 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	102⅛	102	102⅛
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5 CCC&StL 4½s '77	93¼	93¼	93¼
2 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	108½	108½	108½
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s61	111½	111½	111½
2 Clev Un Term 5s '73	107⅜	107	107
23 ClevUnTerm 4½s77C	102⅜	102	102
1 Col & So 4½s'80	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
21 Colmbia G 5s'52 May	100	100	100
1 Colmbia G 5s' 1961	98½	98½	98½
3 Con Coal Del 5s'60	64½	64½	64½
2 Con Edis 3¼s'46	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Conn Cl Cred 3¼s'51	96½	96½	96½
2 Con Edis 3¼s'66	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 Con Gas NY 4½s'51	103	102⅜	102⅜
3 Con Gas NY 4½s'51	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
24 Con Oil 3½s'51	100¼	100¼	100¼
28 Consum Pow 3s'65	105½	104½	104½
2 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	100	100	001
5 Container Cor 6s'46	104⅛	104¼	104⅛
10 Crane Co 3½s'51	100¾	100½	100½
3 Crown Will 6s'51	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Dayton P&L 3½s'60	103	103	103
21 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	90¾	90½	90½
1 D G & E 5s'51	107¼	107¼	107¼
9 D & R G W 5s'55 Asd	16¼	15⅞	15⅞
2 D & R G West 5s'78	21	21	21
7 Det Ed 5s'52	107	107	107
7 Det Ed 4½s'61	114¼	114¼	114¼
3 Det Ed 3½s'66	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Det T Tun 4½s'61	114½	114½	114½
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	104½	104½	104½
2 El Auto Lite 4s'52	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Erie rfg 5s'67	72½	72½	72½
9 Erie rfg 5s'75	72¼	71½	72¼
3 Erie 1st 4s'96	99½	99¼	99¼
5 Erie gen lien 4s'96	78½	78½	78½
1 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	103	103	103
4 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	10	10	10
27 Fla E Cst 5s '74	10¾	10¼	10¼
11 Gen Cable 5½s '47	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
19 Gen MotAccp3¼s'4 8-51	101	100¾	100⅞
1 Goodrich 6s '45	104½	104½	104½
10 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104¼	104	104
6 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	117⅝	117⅜	117⅝
3 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	105¾	105½	105¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	104½	104½	104½
30 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	126	125	125
21 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	110½	110	110½
3 Gulf Mob & N 5½s '50	103	103	103
1 Gulf St Util 4½s'46	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
23 Hous Oil Tex 5½s'48	101¾	101¾	101¾
26 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	43½	43	43
8 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	65¼	65	65
9 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	25¾	25¼	25¼
2 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
7 Ill Cen 4s '53	79	79	79
11 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107¼	107	107⅛
1 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Interb R Tr 7s '32	66	65½	65½
6 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	59	58	58
7 Interlake Iron 4s '47	95½	95	95½
5 Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	10½	10½	10½
2 Int Hydro El 6s '44	75¼	75¼	75¼
8 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	73	72½	72½
8 Int Paper 5s '47	100¾	100¼	100¼
5 Int Rys C A 6½s '47	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '57	85	85	85
60 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	89¼	89	89½
2 Int T&T 4½s '52	69	69	69
20 Int T&T 5s '55	73	72¾	73
30 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	6⅛	6	6
10 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	95¼	95½	95½
2 K C South 5s '50	82½	82½	82½
1 Kans G & E 4½s '80	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	59¼	59¼	59¼
7 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
6 Lac Gas 5s '39	93½	93⅜	93⅜
3 Ls & Ms 3½s '97 reg	98	98	98
12 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	98⅝	94½	94½
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
3 Lex & E 5s 65	119¼	119¼	119¼
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	130¼	130¼	130¼
17 Loews 3½s '46	99½	99¼	99½
11 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	102½	102¼	102½
8 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	88¼	88	88
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
7 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	98¾	98¾	98¾
13 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	92	91⅞	92
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	78½	78¼	78¼
9 Manhat R 4s 4s '90 ct	30	29⅞	30
2 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	103½	103½	103½
3 Meaw Corp 6s '45A	104	104	104
19 Met Ed 4½s '68	106¼	106	106
1 Mich Cen 3½s '52	108	108	108
1 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	101	101	101
6 M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	15	14	15
2 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	19	19	19
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	22	22	22
6 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	75	74¾	74¾
5 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	64	64	64
3 M-K-T 4½s '78	69½	69⅜	69½
18 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	88	87½	87¾
1 Mo Pac 5½s '49	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
3 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	35	35	35
6 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	35	35	35
2 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	15½	15½	15½
5 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	35	35	35
1 Mob & Ohio 5s '38	30	30	30
10 Monongah Ry 4s '60	107⅝	107½	107½
11 MWPa PS 4½s '60	102½	102¼	102¼
1 M WPa Pb Sv 6s '65	101¾	101⅜	101⅜
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	93	93	93
8 Mor & Ess 3½s 2000	87¼	87¼	87¼
20 Mutual Fuel G 5s '47	114¾	114¾	114⅞
11 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51	103	102½	102½
9 Natl Steel 4s '65	105¾	105½	105¾
1 NJ Pw & L 4½s '60	107	107	107
6 NO Pub Sv 5s '52 A	94¾	94½	94½
4 NO Pub Sv 5s '55 B	95	95	95
4 N Orl & NE 4½s '52	75¼	75¼	75¼
29 NYC rfg 5s 2013	96⅞	96⅜	96⅞
8 NYC 4½s 2013 A	88¼	88	88¼
10 NYC cn 4s '98	96¼	96	96¼
73 NYC 3½s '52	107¼	107	107¼
5 NYC 3¾s '46	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
7 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	88⅜	88	88⅜
5 NYC&HR 3½s '97	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
7 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	91½	91⅜	91½
1 NYC Mi2Cen 3½s '98	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
1 NY Chi¾StL 6s '38	100	100	100
10 NYC&StL 5½s '74 A	97	97	97
28 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	85¼	84⅞	84⅞
7 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 NY Edis 3½s '65	100¼	100¼	100¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 NY GElH&P 4s '49	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 NYNH&H 4s '57	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
18 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	21	20½	20⅝
5 NY Ry 6s '58 st	105⅛	105m	105⅛
5 NY Stream 6s '47	104	104	104
2 NY Stream 5s '51	102	102	102
11 NY Tel 4½s '39	106⅞	106¾	106¾
2 NY W&Bost4½s'46	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
9 Nor Sou 5s '41	80	79	80
1 Norf ... 5s '61 ct	23	23	23
13 NorAmC 5s '61	104	103¾	103¾
6 NorfSou as '61A	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
8 NorPac 6s 2047	111½	111⅛	111⅜
8 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	103	102½	102½
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047	102½	102¼	102½
8 NorPac 3s 2047	73⅜	72⅞	72⅞
5 Og&cL Chs 4s '48	22¼	22¼	22¼
4 OhioEd 4s '65	105¼	105	105
9 OhioEd3¾s '72	99¾	99¾	99¾
4 OhPubServ 7½s'46	110¼	110⅛	110¼
1 OntPwNFail 5s'43	112	112	112
2 OreShLin gtd 5s '46	119	119	119
5 Or-WashRR&N4s'61	106⅛	106	106
7 OtisStl4½s'62	92	92	92
3 PacGas&Elec 3½s'66	98¾	98¾	98¾
11 PacG&E 3¾s '61	102½	102⅜	102½
4 PasG&El 4s '64	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
3 Pac T&T 3¼s '66	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
14 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	66½	66½	66½
1 Para Pict 6s '55	100	100	100
1 Pat & Pass 5s '49	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
43 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	101	100⅝	100⅞
12 Pen Co. 4s '63	103	102⅞	103
1 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	119	119	119
5 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
1 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	107¾	107¾	107¾
13 Pen RR 4¼s '84	107⅜	106⅞	107
6 Pen RR 4¼s deb '70	111½	101½	101½
18 Pen RR 3¾s '70	99½	99¼	99⅜
76 Pen RR 3¼s '52	106½	106¼	106¼
10 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	91	91	91
240 PhelpsDodg3½s'52wi	109	108⅛	108¾
8 Phila Co 5s '67	95¾	95½	95½
16 Phil Elec 3¼s '67	102⅝	102½	102⅝
14 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	10¾	10¼	10½
18 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	24	23⅜	23¾
2 Pillsbury Fl M 6s '43	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	86	86	86
3 Pitt&WVa 4½s '58A	88	88	88
12 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	57¾	57½	57¾
85 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	23	21	21½
35 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	96	95¾	96
133 Pure Oil 4¼s '50 ww	111½	110¾	111
15 Pure Oil 4¼s'50ww drawn	109	108¼	108½
2 Pure Oil 4¼s 50 xw	105	105	105
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	97½	97½	97½
8 Readg 4½s '97 A	106½	106¼	106½
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	97¾	97¾	97¾
18 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	107	106¾	107
2 Republic Steel 5½s '54	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
8 Republic Steel 4½s'61	95¾	95½	95¾
8 Republic Steel 4½s'56	96¼	96⅛	96⅛
8 Revere Cop&Br4¼s'56	103¼	102½	102½
5 Rio Gr West 1st4s'39	72	72	72
4 Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	35½	35¾	35¼
1 Rutland 1st 4½s '41	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
3 Saguenay PwL4¼s'46	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜
3 StJosRyLH&P 5s '47	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 StLRM&Pac 5s '55	82⅛	82¼	82⅛
4 St L S F 4s '50A	23	22½	22½
5 Santa Fe P&P 5s '42	114	114	114
24 Seab A L cn 6s '45	15⅛	15	15⅛
2 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	14½	14½	14½
2 Sea-AllFla 6s '35A ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
4 Shell Un 3½s '51	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5 Skelly Oil 4s '51	99¼	99¼	99¼
26 Socony Va Oil 3½s '50	105½	104⅞	105½
2 So Bell T&T 5s '41	105	105	105
5 So Cal Gas 4s '65	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Sou Pac 4½s'68	85	84	85
21 Sou Pac 4½s '81	84	83	84
13 So Pac 4½s'69	84⅜	84	84⅜
6 So Pac rfg 4s '55	105½	105¼	105½
2 So Pac clt 4s '49	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
30 So Pac 3¾s '46	99¼	99¼	99¼
8 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	94⅝	94⅜	94⅜
3 South Ry gen 6s '56	94½	94	94
5 South Ry cn 5s '94	106	106	106
6 South Ry gen 4s '56	73½	73⅛	73⅛
2 Sou Ry 4s M & O '38	90	90	90
18 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	97⅞	97¾	97¾
1 Studebaker 6s cv '45	108	108	108
2 Symingt Gould '56 xw	110	110	110
10 Texark Ft Sm 5½s '50	105	105	105
9 Tex Corp 3½s '51	104	103¾	104
1 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	121	121	121
1 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Third Ave 5s '37	90½	90	90
22 Third Ave aj 5s '60	18½	18	18⅛
13 Tidewat A O 3½s '52	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4 T St L W 4s'53	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Un El L&P 5s'57	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
1 Union Oil Cal 6s'42	118	118	118
1 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	113	113	113
7 Un Pac 3½s'70	96½	96½	96½
7 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107⅛	107	107
21 Un Pac 3½s'71	96⅜	96	96
4 Unit Bis Am 5s'50	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3 Unit Drug 5s'53	96⅝	96¼	96¼
8 U S Rub 5s'47	107	107	107
15 Utah P&L 5s'4	100⅝	100⅜	100
33 Util P&L 5½s'47	50	50	50
95 Util P&L 5s'59	49½	49½	49½
2 Vanadium 5c'41	101	101	101
6 Vertient Sug 7s'42 st	21¼	20⅜	21¼
7 Va El&Pow 4s'55 A	108⅛	108	108
7 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	104¼	104	104
2 Va&SW 1st 5s'62	105	10	05
2 Va&SW cn 5s'58	96¼	96¼	96¼
2 Wabash rf 5½s'75	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
54 Walker H, 4¼s'45	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
1 Walworth 6s'55	96½	96½	96½
2 Walwrth 4s'55	79¼	78¾	79¼
2 Warner Bros 6s'39	94¾	94¾	94¾
5 Warner Quin 6s'39	47⅛	47	47
8 Warren Bros 6s'41	56	56	56
5 West Pen P 5s'63 E	119	119	19
5 West Pen P 5½s'66	103½	103	103
10 West Md 4s'52	103¼	103	103
2 WNY&Pa gen 4s'43	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 West Pac 1st 5s'46	30	30	30
8 West Pac 5s'46 asd	30	30	30
11 West Un 5s'38	102	101	102
18 Western Un 5s'51	97½	96	96
19 Western Un 5s'50	94⅞	93¾	93⅞
1 Wh&IE4s'49	109½	109½	109½
1 WheelStl4½s'66a	99½	99½	99½
1 Wilkesb&E5s'42	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1 WisCen4s S&D '36	17	17	17
12 YoungstS&T 4s '61	100¾	100½	100¾
3 YoungS&T 3½s '51	130	129	129

Foreign Bonds

6 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	96	96	96
25 Argentine 4s '72	92	91¾	91⅞
9 Argentine 4½s '71	100⅞	100¾	100¾
2 Arg 4s '57 A 100 26-32 100 26-32			100 26-32
1 Arg 6s '59 Oct 107 7-32 107 7-32			107 7-32
6 Ar 6s '60Sep 100 26-32 100 26-32			100 26-32
100 Arg 6s '61 F 100 13-32 100 13-32			100 13-32
1 Australia 4½s '56	103	103	103
11 Belgium 7s '55	118¾	118¾	118¾
1 Belgium 6½s '49	110½	110½	110½
2 Belgium 6s '55	110	110	110
3 Berlin City 6s '58	23¼	23¼	23¼
8 Brazil 8s '41	46	45½	45½
8

Budge Victor Over Hughes, 6–2, 6–2, 6–2

BULLETIN

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 23 (AP) —Don Budge, America's chief hope for the title, trounced George Patrick Hughes, British Davis Cup player, in the second round of the all-England tennis championships today, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2.

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 23 (AP) —Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling of Denmark, second seeded player, today reached the fourth round of women's singles in the all-England tennis championships, defeating Marie-Luis Horn of Germany, 6—2, 6—0.

Jadwig Jedrzejowska of Poland defeated Miss B. G. Beazley of Great Britain, 6—1, 6—1, in a second-round match.

Miss Andrus Advances

Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn., and New York, reached the third round with a 6—3, 6—4 triumph over Billy Yorke of England.

Robert Tinkler, Briton, threatened to spring the day's first upset as a streak of inspired tennis carried him to a lead of two sets to one over Heinrich Henkel of Germany, third seeded player. Tinkler led, 6—2, 5—7, 6—3.

Henkel pulled himself together, however, and ran out the match at 2—6, 7—5, 3—6, 6—0, 6—3.

Australians Win

Vivian McGrath of Australia, seventh seeded star, won from D. C. Coombe of New Zealand, 6—3, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2, in a second-round match.

Jack Bromwich, 18-year-old Australian, beat Vernon G. Kirby of South Africa in another second rounder, 7—5, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Franz Kukuljevic of Yugoslavia eliminated the young Kansas City player, Hal Surface, in a five-set duel, 5—7, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3, 9—7.

Jack Crawford, Australian veteran, who upset Roderich Menzel, seeded Czech in the opening round, moved into the third round with a 6—4, 8—6, 6—1 victory over E. D. Andrews of New Zealand.

Gene Mako of Los Angeles, Budge's Davis cup doubles partner, moved into the third round of singles with a 6—1, 6—2, 6—1 triumph over H. C. Fisher of Switzerland.

Gottfried von Cramm of Germany, seeded No. 2, eliminated C. R. D. Tuckey of Great Britain, 6—2, 6—0, 6—4.

Miss Lizana Drops a Set

Anita Lizana, Chilean star, won her second-round match from Margot Lumb, British squash rackets ace, 1—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Frankie Parker of Milwaukee joined Budge and Mako in the third round, scoring easily over the veteran Frenchman, Jacques Brugnon, 6—0, 6—3, 6—1.

Helen Jacobs, defending champion in the women's division, crushed Mary Heeley of England, 6—3, 6—1, to reach the fourth round.

Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta dropped a set to R. Morton of Great Britain but came through to the third round, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3, 6—0.

Showing a remarkable return to form, Henry Wilfred (Bunny) Austin, British Davis cup ace, soundly trounced Wayne Sabin of Hollywood, Calif., in a second round match, 6—2, 6—3, 6—0.

Mme. Rene Mathieu of France eliminated Miss H. Kovac of Yugoslavia, 6—2, 6—3, in the women's division. The American team of Don Budge and Alice Marble won a second round mixed doubles test from G. L. Bayley and Miss A. A. Wright of Great Britain, 6—2, 2—6, 6—2.*

Playing in the second round, Katharine Winthrop of Boston eliminated Miss P. O'Connell of Great Britain, 4—6, 8—6, 6—1.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Ducky Medwick and Lou Gehrig, the big league batting leaders, both went hitless and lost ground yesterday, although retaining first place in their respective leagues. The only changes in the batting "Big Six" were the rise of Brooklyn's Buddy Hassett and Pittsburgh's Arky Vaughan to second and third place, respectively, in the National League and the return of Hank Greenberg of the Tigers to third in the American.

Standings of the leaders (first three in each league):

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Medwick, Cardinals	53	206	51	86	.417
Gehrig, Yankees	54	202	44	79	.391
Walker, Tigers	55	232	43	86	.371
Hassett, Dodgers	35	137	20	50	.365
Vaughan, Pirates	54	216	34	78	.361
Greenberg, Tigers	55	212	54	75	.354

Cornell Elects Rogers

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 23 (AP)—Cornell's varsity crew, third in the intercollegiate regatta, last night elected John W. Rogers of Wheeling, W. Va., as captain for 1938. Rogers, who rowed at No. 6, has been a varsity oarsman for two years. He is 6 ft. 5½ in. tall and weighs 194 pounds. Other crews postponed their elections until later dates.

OF COURSE YOU ARE JUDGED ON YOUR LOOKS

YOUR SUCCESS

And Appearance Go Together

GET A BOTTLE OF DE LUXE LUCKY TIGER VEG-E-LAY

Successful men don't get by on looks alone —but it helps a lot. Try Veg-E-Lay and see how much better your hair looks see how it removes all foreign matter — tones your scalp and keeps your hair beautifully groomed for days

Ask Your Druggist or Barber

or send 9c postage for generous trial size LUCKY TIGER MFG CO., Dept 17, Kansas City Mo

VEG-E-LAY HAIR DRESSING

Keep Their Intercollegiate Rowing Title

Wide World — The University of Washington Eight-Oared Varsity Crew

Eli Wins First Of Big Series With Harvards

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League Standing

	W	L	TP	R	H	PO	A	E
Yale	9	2	1	78	99	302	149	28
Harvard	7	4	1	67	89	275	110	27
Dartmouth	8	4	0	77	103	267	128	23
Penn.	6	6	0	51	95	344	150	30
Columbia	5	7	0	58	111	291	158	49
Princeton	4	8	0	67	102	304	140	28
Cornell	2	10	0	46	87	277	193	35

Result June 22

Yale 7, Harvard 6 (15 innings).

Schedule

June 23—Yale at Harvard.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It's all over but the shouting now. Yale's nine clinched the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League championship yesterday with a 7-6 victory over Harvard in 15 innings. The game was played at New Haven and while Harvard can tie up the series (if they win this afternoon on Soldiers Field) the plum really goes to the Eli.

Harvard could have won the league honors had they beaten the Yales two-straight. Last year Harvard could have won the league honors had they beaten the Eli even once. It would seem that the Crimson just cannot have full glory on diamond or gridiron until Larry (The Great) Kelley graduates.

Kelley captained last fall's football team in victory over Harvard and he captained the Eli nine yesterday. He has played on three winning football teams against the Crimson and has been on two Eli nines which have won their series against the Harvards. Victory this afternoon or at New London Friday, if a third game is necessary, will give him a perfect record.

The game yesterday was an unusual thriller. Harvard took the lead twice and came from behind once. Yale took the lead once and came from behind twice before winning League records were broken by both pitchers. Ted Horton of Yale winning his eighth game of the season to pass the record of seven held by Ted Olson and Johnny Broaca, formerly of Dartmouth and Yale, respectively. Ed Ingalls, Harvard twirler, struck out 11 for a new high.

Horton was the particular hero of the game. Besides pitching his teammates to victory over their greatest rivals and thereby winning the league title, he provided the winning single in the fifteenth, a hit to center field scoring Paul Wargo from second base.

Harvard entered the game without the services of Al Colwell, regular catcher throughout the season. Frank Owen, utility star in that he has been shifted from third to outfield to catcher, caught the whole contest.

National League Schedule Changes

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP) — The National League announced today the schedule for doubleheaders and changes in schedules:

At Boston: June 30, Brooklyn 2; July 11, Philadelphia, 2; July 21, St. Louis 2; August 15, Brooklyn 2; September 8, Philadelphia 2.

At Brooklyn: July 11, New York 2; July 18, Chicago 2; July 25, St. Louis 2; September 9, New York 2.

At New York: July 18, St. Louis 2

At Philadelphia: July 4, Boston 2 (moved down from June 1); July 18, Pittsburgh 2; July 25, Cincinnati 2; August 22, New York 2.

At Pittsburgh: August 3, Brooklyn 2; August 8, New York 2; September 8, Cincinnati 2.

At Cincinnati: June 29, Pittsburgh 2; August 19, St. Louis 2; September 14, Brooklyn 2 (postponed night game with Brooklyn, June 16, will be played on Friday night, August 6).

At Chicago: June 27, Brooklyn 2; July 4, Pittsburgh 2; August 6, Boston 2; August 8, Boston 2; August 15, Cincinnati 2.

At St. Louis: July 11, Cincinnati 2 (moved up from August 12); August 1, Brooklyn 2 (moved up from July 30); August 8, Philadelphia 2 (moved down from May 24); August 15, Pittsburgh 2; September 12, Cincinnati 2 (moved up from September 13).

Amusements

BOSTON

GILBERT and SULLIVAN

Immortal Operettas on the Screen in

"THE GIRL SAID NO"

SHUBERT

Twice Daily — 2:30 & 8:30

Prices: 55c to $1.65 All Seats Reserved. A Modern Romance with Gilbert and Sullivan Stage Stars

NEWTON, MASS.

PARAMOUNT THEATRE

THURS., FRI., SAT.

Norma Shearer—Leslie Howard

in

ROMEO AND JULIET

Lew Ayres—Ruth Coleman

CRIME NOBODY SAW

And Talking of . . . Wimbledon

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Womens Play Through the Years

LONDON—Music-hall comedians in Britian exhibit a traditional curiosity as to what that famous statesman, Mr. Gladstone, said in 1864, which for many years has been accepted as funny. But I doubt whether it is more so than what a writer on lawn tennis (and a very serious one, too) said in 1876. He said, "I do not think any lady can, or will be able to, play the game, as it is very hard work for a man, and dress is such a drag."

This remark has been quoted by me before. But the more one says it the funnier it seems to be. In 1876 (two years after the invention of lawn tennis under the astounding name of "Sphairistike") it was not funny at all; neither was it in 1884 when the first women's championship was decided at Wimbledon.

The remark, in fact, remained unfunny through all those years in which the ladies trotted back and forth along the base-line at a rate appropriate to starched skirts, trailing on the turf, stiff bodices with high collars and long voluminous sleeves, hats with brims wide as motorcar wheels, and masses of hair pinned onto frames that wobbled perilously at speed. It is easy to imagine that a sudden rush to the net followed by a "smash" of the modern type would have led in those days to complications that it would have taken the rest of the afternoon to put right.

Emancipation

So the fact established itself that an appreciable advance in the intensity of women's play depended upon emancipation in the matter of dress. Given a concession or two in that matter, things were able to get along fast. For just as the adoption of a less restrictive costume led automatically to a rise in the general standard of skill, so the demands of the new type of game that was evolved—with its strenuous hitting, speed and insistence upon mobility — led to more and more of a sartorial revolution, until, in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven, the ladies take the court dressed with an absence of hampering apparel that would have made their great-grandmothers turn a back-somersault with amazement.

The first woman champion at Wimbledon was Maud Watson, and after her successes in 1884 and 1885 the title passed round freely until the advent of Mrs. Dorothea Lembert Chambers, née D. K. Douglass. She won three finals before her marriage, four afterwards, as did Mrs. F. S. Moody 2d, née Helen Wills, of the U. S. A., in 1927, 1928, 1929, 1920, 1932 1933 and 1935.

America Broke the Ice

Helen was the second American winner of the Wimbledon women's singles. The first was May Sutton, who wrested the laurels from Mrs. Lambert Chambers away back in 1904. That was the first occasion on which a non-British player won a Wimbledon singles title. May—a smiling, resolute 18-year-old girl from southern California with a hefty, topped forehand drive—was victorious again in 1907. American by naturalization, she was born at Plymouth, Eng.

It is an epic in the history of women's lawn tennis that, a quarter of a century after her first success, Miss Sutton, then Mrs. T. C. Bundy, made a "comeback" at Wimbledon and reached the last eight in the 1929 singles tournament, defeating Eileen Bennett en route.

Between the years 1903 and 1914 the dominating figure in women's play was the great base-liner, Mrs. Lambert Chambers. The years of her Wimbledon victories were 1903, 1904, 1906, 1910, 1911, 1913 and 1914. So from 1903 until the outbreak of the World War only four other people succeeded in placing their names on the championship roll—Miss Sutton, U. S. A. in 1905 and 1907, Mrs. Sterry, in 1908, Miss Boothby in 1909 and Miss Larcombe in 1912.

The "Suzanne" Era

In 1919, after being twice within one point of victory, Mrs. Lambert Chambers was defeated by a French girl, and with that match began what may be called the "Suzanne" era of lawn tennis. Suzanne Lenglen of the prima donna temperment, exquisite touch and wide variety of perfectly made strokes, galvanized the play of the fair sex and brought into it a spectacular appeal that it had never previously known. As a personality she was the very opposite of the Queen of the Courts who succeeded her—Helen Wills, a Californian hard-hitter of quiet and meditative mien.

Suzanne played better as time went on, because her game grew less ornate in its pyrotechnic vivacity. More briefly, she cut out the posing. And when she entered at Wimbledon it was not a question of who would win, but who would be the other finalist. I watched her gain all her six victories at Wimbledon—in 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, and 1925,—and formed the unalterable opinion that, in spite of what was suggested at times to the contrary, she was not only a grand player, but a grand fighter and a good "sportsman" as well.

Since the war, Britain has provided only two victors in the Wimbledon women's singles—Kitty McKane who won in 1924 and (as Mrs. L. A. Godfree) in 1926 and Dorothy Round, who beat the resolute Helen Jacobs, of California, U. S. A. in 1934 by 6—2, 5—7, 6—3. "The other Helen," sobriquet of the popular Miss Jacobs tried and tried again before success came to her last year, when she entered the final for the fifth time and came out of it victorious over Mrs. Hilda Sperling, of Denmark (formerly Miss Krahwinkel, of Germany) with the score of 6—2, 4—6, 7—5. And that brings us up to date, although I have failed to mention the victory of Cilli Aussem, Germany, in 1931 and perforce have been unable to touch upon the doings of Elizabeth Ryan and other great women players at Wimbledon who have not actually won the championship.

Last year's final between Helen Jacobs and Hilda Sperling was a dull match to watch—a case of defense versus defense, like so much of the women's play one sees nowadays. The ladies, however good have not the stamina to "storm" the net, as the more spectacular men do, so they concentrate upon keeping the rally going in the hope that the opposition will make a mistake or present ultimately an opening for a "winner." And

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May

"You need patience to wait for the opening"

Reynolds Smith Leads Qualifiers

DENVER, June 23 (AP)—Reynolds Smith, chunky 24-year-old Walker Cup performer from Dallas, Texas, drove in at the fag end of a wind-whipped field to capture the medal yesterday in the 37th annual trans-Mississippi golf tournament. Smith climbed the hill to the final green of the tricky Cherry Hills course and rammed home a 10-foot putt down a side hill for a 36-34—70, two under par.

Smith came in 40 minutes after Walter Levins, Kansas City, cashed in a neat 34-37—71, which for a time looked good enough to win. Jimmy Manion, St. Louis, who captured the title in 1924, shot an even par 72.

Then Paul Jackson, Oklahoma City, finished in card figures and enjoyed with Manion a temporary tie for the front running spot.

Eli Freshmen Work

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 23 (AP)—The elements gave Yale's oarsmen an easy practice session yesterday as a brisk wind kicked up white caps on the choppy Thames River. Only the frosh man eight in the Eli four-boat navy had anything like a strenuous session in preparation for the Harvard regatta Friday. The yearlings came home last night from their row at a 36 beat for the first quarter but the varsity, jayvees and combination crews maintained a slow pace throughout.

Chart of the Varsity Race

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 23 (AP)—Chart on the varsity race of the Poughkeepsie regatta follows, showing relative positions of the crews at the half-mile marks:

Varsity Four-Mile Race

	PP	½	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	Time
Washington	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	18:33⅘*
Navy	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	18:47⅕
Cornell	7	6	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	18:48⅖
Syracuse	2	2	2	3	2	3	4	4	4	18:57⅕
California	6	7	7	7	7	6	5	5	5	19:03⅘
Columbia	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	19:20⅖
Wisconsin	4	4	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	19:24⅗

*Denotes new record; old record 18:35⅘, California, 1928.

Summaries of the Minor Races

Freshmen, Two Miles—Won by Washington, 9:15⅖; second, California, 9:20⅖; third, Syracuse, 9:24⅖; fourth, Cornell, 9:26⅘; fifth, Navy 9:29⅖; sixth, Columbia, 9:37⅘.

Junior Varsity, Three Miles—Won by Washington, 13:44 (sets new event record; old record, 14:18⅕, by Navy in 1928); second, Navy, 13:55⅘; third, Cornell, 14:33⅘.

History Written As Huskies Win Regatta Again

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 23 (AP) — Al Ulbrickson's husky young men from the University of Washington have written a new page in the history of American rowing by making a clean sweep of the Intercollegiate Regatta for the second successive year.

Studding the three victories of the Far Westerners on the Hudson yesterday were two records, 13:44 in the junior varsity event and 18:33 3-5 in the varsity. The previous records, made by California, have stood since 1928.

Don Hume, who has stroked the Huskies to victory in the Olympics and twice on the Hudson, told the story for the crew:

"We had a break with those conditions, wind from the north and a nice run in the tide. We kept the stroke low, did about 30 in the body of the race, then I hit up to 32 in the last mile. We didn't have to worry much, though, for we won our race in the middle distance."

Three Return Next Year

Hume and Johnny White, No. 4, and Gordon Adams, No. 3, other members of yesterday's varsity eight, will return to Washington next fall, eligible for another year of rowing.

In one corner of the room sat Al Ulbrickson, the tall, courteous coach of the Huskies. He, as usual, had little to say:

"They're good boys, all of 'em. They don't get puffed, this bunch. That's why they made it two in a row. That boat knows they can row but they don't let the idea run away with them."

Both the freshmen and junior varsity races were repetitions of the Husky parade in these events. The huskies started winning the freshmen race in 1934 and the Jayvee in 1935. They've been repeating ever since.

Freshmen Win Easily

Yesterday the freshman boat took the lead away from Syracuse a half-mile from the stake boats and held it without difficulty. The Huskies finished in 9:15 2-5, a length and a quarter ahead of California, with Syracuse third. Cornell's giant frosh eight was fourth, Navy's highly regarded boat fifth, and Columbia sixth.

The Huskies drove ahead at the start of the three-mile jayvee and came down over a surly river to set the new record. Navy and Cornell, the other entrants, were never in the fight. The Middies finished second three lengths behind the Huskies.

There was nothing like last year's stirring duel in the varsity race. The Huskies headed off the field just past the mile mark and with perfect oarsmanship linked to a well-conceived race rowed the Navy, the East's pride, and Cornell right into the river. Washington finished four lengths ahead of Navy.

Cornell was third and Syracuse, California, Columbia and Wisconsin trailed in that order.

Yankee Is Victor Over Rainbow In Drifting Contest

NEWPORT, R. I., June 23 (AP)—Gerard B. Lambert's Yankee yesterday defeated Chandler Hovey's Rainbow in a listless drifting contest sailed through showers and fickle zephyrs which at times gave the two sloops little more than steerage way.

Yankee ghosted across the finish line six minutes before time allotted for the race expired, and Rainbow, hopelessly astern, doused her canvas and took a tow for her mooring as a deluge enveloped the ocean course.

The race, officially a trial for selection of a defender of the America's cup, was sailed over an irregular triangle of 23.6 miles. The race committee measured the breeze as 2½ miles an hour, southwesterly, at the start, and as Yankee finished its strength had diminished to a point where it could scarcely move a feather.

What, if anything, was proved by the contest between the two under dogs in the quest for defense nomination was difficult to understand. Both have been consistently beaten by Harold S. Vanderbilt's undefeated Ranger, which has won six straight victories, and this was Yankee's third straight victory over Rainbow.

The cup committee delayed the start an hour because of the lightness of the breeze. The first leg gave the yachts a 10-mile close reach, which Yankee negotiated 4m. and 11s. ahead of her rival.

The second 8-mile leg began as a run before the wind and Yankee set up a huge spinnaker and Rainbow one of lesser area. The big kites drew well for a while, but the wind shifted and both were forced to return to reaching rig. Yankee on the second leg increased her lead to 4m. 21s.

The breeze had fallen to a whisper as the yachts began the final 5.6-mile leg, a beat to windward, and Yankee required more than an hour and a half for that brief journey, with an imminent danger she could not finish within the time limit. In a good breeze, a cup yacht should cover the distance in a little more than half an hour.

Providing more favorable weather prevails than the fog and rain of the last two days, trials to select a defender were expected to send Yankee against Ranger today.

The summary:

St. 12:40 E.S.T., Course 23.6-Mile Triangle

Yacht	10 Miles	18 Miles	Finish	El Time
*Yankee	2:04:46	2:50:51	4:21:55	3:41:55
†Rainbow	2:08:57	2:55:12	D. N. F.	

* Skipper Owner—Gerard B. Lambert.
† Skipper Owner—Chandler Hovey.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C
Newark	46	14	.767
Montreal	31	26	.544
Buffalo	31	27	.534
Syracuse	31	28	.525
Toronto	28	32	.467
Rochester	27	33	.415
Jersey City	19	36	.345
Baltimore	19	36	.345

Results June 22

Baltimore 10, Buffalo 4.
Baltimore 11, Buffalo 4.
Rochester 4, Jersey City 3.
Jersey City 4, Rochester 1.
Newark 15, Montreal 1.
Syracuse 3, Toronto 2.

College Baseball Result

Yale 7, Harvard 6 (15 innings).

Yanks Tighten Hold on Lead Behind Malone

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Yankees tightened their grip on first place in the American League pennant race yesterday by beating the Browns, 8 to 5. It was their sixth victory in seven starts against the western half of the circuit at the Yankee Stadium and placed them two full contests in front of the Tigers, who were kept idle yesterday in Boston.

Pat Malone came out of the bullpen and started his first game of the season for the Yankees. He struck out seven and gave up only five hits.

In the team's climb to the top of the standing last year, Malone was an important factor. He won 12 games and lost only four, several wins coming at critical times in the club's struggle for the lead in the early stages of the race. In all, Pat appeared in 35 American League engagements, often saving a team mate from defeat by a smart stretch of relief hurling.

McCarthy Took Him

When Malone came to the Yankees in 1935, it was apparent that the end of his major league career was fast approaching. The Cubs had traded him to the Cardinals in the off-season of 1934-35 and the Yanks had purchased him a short time later. Occasional bursts of temperament had made the husky right-hander a hard fellow to handle during his stay in Chicago, but Manager Joe McCarthy of the Yankees, who had worked with him at Chicago, decided the pitcher was not through.

McCarthy used his fatherly influence on Malone. He talked to him and made him realize that with extra effort on the part of the hurling staff, the Yanks could win the pennant. The thought of a championship and World Series inspired Malone to one of his greatest seasons. Pat has always had the desire to win at least one World Series game before hanging up his glove. Unfortunately he missed last October, appearing in two games and losing one in relief.

But this year may bring a different story. That long-desired classic triumph may come in the twilight of Malone's career. With the Yankees able to retain the league lead despite a series of injuries during the past month, the chances are good they will be in the blue ribbon event at the finish of the current campaign. And Malone, a hard and willing worker, will be trying for that first victory.

Two of the five St. Louis runs scored off Malone yesterday were unearned. Two others came home as a result of Sam West's homer. The Yankees themselves made 10 hits, one Bill Dickey's homer. It was the sixth triumph in eight starts for the Yanks over the Browns, one game being a tie.

Stratton's Eighth

Monte Stratton's air-tight pitching performance over the Athletics which brought a 2-to-0 victory, gave the White Sox a more firm hold on third position in the flag race. At the end of the day the Chicago club was within three games of the second-place Tigers and one full contest in front of the Red Sox.

Stratton yielded only three singles in winning his eighth game of the season, as compared with four defeats.

The Senators pounded Cleveland pitchers for 17 hits and an 11-to-2 victory yesterday. Bob Feller, making his first appearance on the Cleveland mound since May 18, was among the victims. He gave up four hits in two innings. Fred Sington hit a double and single and batted in five runs for Washington.

Cincinnati jumped out of the National League cellar and into sixth place yesterday, beating the Phillies, 6 to 0, with Lee Grissom hurling. It was No. 6 for the young left-hander. The Reds hurdled both Philadelphia and Boston, the Bees losing to the Pirates, 4 to 1, for their tenth straight setback.

The Cubs increased their league lead to two full games by winning the series opener from the Giants 5 to 0. Big Bill Lee scattered seven New York hits.

Harvard Paddles

RED TOP, Conn., June 23 (AP)—Harvard's crews engaged in unusually light workouts last night by way of tapering off for the Yale regatta here Friday. The Crimson coaches found the Thames River very rough and decided upon short paddles. The varsity and junior varsity rowed about 1¼ miles and the freshman and combination a half-mile and then came

American Association

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Minneapolis	35	26	.574
Toledo	34	26	.567
Indianapolis	31	27	.534
Milwaukee	29	29	.500
Columbus	29	32	.475
Louisville	27	31	.466
Kansas City	24	30	.444
St. Paul	25	33	.431

Results June 22

Kansas City 9, Toledo 2.
Columbus 3, Milwaukee 2.
St. Paul 10, Indianapolis 3.
Louisville 7, Minneapolis 6.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C
Chicago	34	20	.630
St. Louis	32	22	.593
New York	33	23	.589
Pittsburgh	30	24	.556
Brooklyn	24	27	.471
Cincinnati	21	32	.396
Philadelphia	21	34	.382
Boston	20	33	.377

Results June 22

Pittsburgh 4, Boston 1.
Chicago 5, New York 0.
Brooklyn 2, St. Louis 1.
Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 0.

Yale Captain Wins Abroad

HERBLAY, France, June 23 (AP)—Americans chalked up a victory today in an international outboard motorboat regatta labelled as for the "world's championships." Paul Sawyer, captain of Yale's outboard team, won the class C event, covering the five mile course in 6m 56 2-5s.

Pacific Coast League

Results June 22

Portland 3, San Diego 2.
Los Angeles 8, Oakland 4.
San Francisco 6, Seattle 4.
Missions 9, Sacramento 4.

On Sport's Horizon

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Penna., June 22—The wide spread of intercollegiate lawn tennis, and of the skill of its players, is well illustrated by the entrants who swarmed to the opening of the National intercollegiate championship here on Monday. Fifty-six colleges and universities thought that their players were good enough to compete in a National championship, and certified their names through the highest officials of the universities, so that the record number of 132 names were drawn for the singles, with each college limited to four. All but 10 of these actually competed, and the class was so high that 19 institutions, from 14 different states, qualified their players among the 33 survivors of the opening day. These covered the entire continent, with Massachusetts, Florida, Texas and California the extremes.

The greatest number of survivors from a single college came from Tulane, Louisiana, which qualified all four of its entrants, headed by the 1936 champion Ernest Sutter, while Northwestern, which held the tournament for the past two years, Kenyon College, University of Texas, and University of North Carolina, furnished three each. California was represented by undergraduates from three universities, as was Pennsylvania, while Illinois had two. The other states qualified one college each.

It must be remembered that the college contingent is only a small part of the swarms of boys who play and these representatives must have had at least two years of college before they can come to the National, as players just graduated from the freshman class are not eligible under the rules. So when those 56 institutions sent in their lists, they probably had twice as many again who are coming on in the next few years.

Wetherill Is Iron-Man

Even outside the acknowledged stars, there were plenty of players present on Monday who are strong threats to the champion. One of them, Lewis Wetherill, of the University of Southern California, performed a feat on Monday that few, even of the best players would care to undertake.

Fresh from a trip across the continent, and making his eastern debut on grass for the first time, he staged an iron-man stunt by going through three rounds in one day without losing a single set. The balance of the survivors contented themselves with two victories, and most of those seeded found difficulty enough in accomplishing that feat.

Robert Madden, of Pittsburgh, the lone player to break through the ranks of the seeded list, played six sets and 55 games to maintain his position, others were also in difficulties.

In the seeded lists, the committee chose wisely in picking three Californians, one from each institution, two players from the University of Texas, and one from University of North Carolina, but their eighth selection, made probably for patriotic reasons, from the University of Pennsylvania, proved weak, as the other end of the state, Pittsburgh, promptly eliminated him.

Eastern Institutions Weak

Most of the eastern institutions proved weak, only one representative surviving from Harvard, Yale or Princeton, while Columbia furnished two.

The quality of the tennis was decidedly high. All seven of the seeded survivors showed high-class play all the way through, while Gardner Mulloy, of Miami, George and Russell Ball, of Northwestern, Madden, Archibald Henderson, second-string player of North Carolina, and several others, are likely to be strong threats to the stars in the later rounds.

Part of the program at Merion always includes a consolation singles for those eliminated in their first matches, and this is likely to furnish play that would rival most middle-class tournaments. The doubles, with their 50-odd teams, will also probably develop several teams of brilliancy, possibly for Davis Cup teams of the future.

Southampton Y. C. To Have Fleet Of Baby Knockabouts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., June 23—As a result of several months of planning, members of the summer colony here have formed the Southampton Yacht Club and have made arrangements to initiate regular racing activities and junior sailing instruction with the opening of the new club early in July. A location for the clubhouse is being sought on Shinnecock Bay.

Arrangements have already been completed for the purchase of a fleet of Cape Cod 18-foot Baby Knockabouts which will include eight or 10 boats at the outset. L. Gordon Hammersley, owner of the schooner Countess, has been particularly active in organizing details of the new club's program and has been elected its first commodore. Henry R. Benjamin and Allan Bakewell will serve as vice-commodore and rear commodore, respectively. Dr. William St. Lawrence has been elected secretary and treasurer. The first board of governors includes Dr. Fenton Taylor, Orson D. Munn, Dr. Westley C. Bowers and Colles Coe.

Arrangements have been completed for the employment of a junior sailing instructor who will be on duty at the clubhouse every day and who will carry out a program of junior instruction and racing under the supervision and guidance of Lowry Furst. Mr. Furst had similar activities at the Pequot Yacht Club on Long Island Sound in 1936, turning out a junior crew which won the 1936 Long Island Sound junior sailing championship.

The interesting feature of the Cape Cod Baby Knockabouts to be used at the Southampton Yacht Club will be the mast tabernacle which permits the mast to be folded down on deck in order that the boats may be towed through the canal from Shinnecock Bay to Peconic Bay.

First Four Seeded Players Survive At the Merion C. C.

HAVERFORD, Penna., June 23 (AP)—The first four seeded players withstood the challenge of collegiate lawn tennis stars through four rounds of the national championships at the Merion Cricket Club.

Two, seeded fifth and sixth, dropped by the wayside yesterday, two others were eliminated Monday.

Lindsay Franklin of the University of Texas, No. 5, lost 4—6, 4—6, to 18-year-old William V. Winslow of Princeton. Ramsay Potts, University of North Carolina, No. 6 was defeated, 1—6, 8—6, 2—6 by William Westerfield of Tulane.

Ernest Sutter of Tulane, defending champion, disposed of Alvan Sulloway of Harvard, 6—3, 6—0. The second favorite, Louis Wetherell of Southern California, was forced to three sets by William Murphy, University of Chicago. Wetherell, National Public Parks champion, won, 6—1, 0—6, 6—4.

Richard Bennett of California, seeded No. 3, moved into the fifth round by defeating Dick Rugg of Northwestern, 6—1, 6—2. Robert Kamrath of Texas, No. 4, eliminated Raymond Antignat of Columbia, 6—3, 6—2.

Two other players were forced to three sets. Robert Madden, Pittsburgh, defeated Joseph Abrams, Tulane, 6—4, 9—11, 6—4, in two and a half hours. Carl Fisher, Western State Teachers College, played 38 games to eliminate Dick Benton of Utah, 6—0, 11—13, 6—2.

Others undefeated were Julius Heldman, University of California at Los Angeles; George Ball, Northeastern; Gardner Mulloy, Miami; Gordon Reeder, Kenyon; George Cameron, Tulsa; Morey Lewis, Kenyon; Donald McNeill, Kenyon, and Archibald Henderson, North Carolina.

Ryder Cuppers in London

LONDON, June 23 (AP) — The United States Ryder Cup golf team reached London today and was officially welcomed at Paddington by Mayor of Southport and their non-playing captain, Walter Hagen "The Haig," who joined the team here after traveling from the United States by way of Australia and India, handed the cup to the Mayor, saying: "There it is. I hope I'll be taking it back again after next Wednesday."

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	34	19	.642
Detroit	33	22	.600
Chicago	30	25	.545
Boston	28	23	.538
Cleveland	27	25	.519
Washington	24	30	.444
St. Louis	18	33	.353
Philadelphia	18	33	.353

Results June 22

Chicago 2, Philadelphia 0.
New York 8, St. Louis 5.
Washington 11, Cleveland 2.
Detroit at Boston, postponed.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by 'Good Housekeeping Institute'; sells at 25c, big profits, sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

AGENCIES WANTED

STOCKHOLM agency-firm wants representations of foodstuff articles especially fresh fruit and vegetables. Write FRUKT & KOLONIAL, Kungsgatan 44, Stockholm, Sweden.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON

Homelike furnished suites with kitchenettes, 1-5 rooms, $38-$70.50, adjacent to The Mother Church. Shawmut Realty Trust, 24-A Clearway Street.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

COMFORTABLE camp cottage on Lake Ossipee, N. H., equipped for housekeeping, for sale or rent; accommodate parties 6 or more. J. E. MASON, Center Ossipee, N. H.

GARAGES

HONSDALE, PA., ROUTE 6

Gammells Garage, 1030 Main St. Tel. 83
Supplies—Repairing—Storage
Atlantic Gasoline, Pontiac Cars

HELP WANTED—MEN

ATHLETIC director for boys' boarding school, senior and junior depts.; dormitory duty; state qualifications, interests, training and experience; must be Christian Scientist. Write Box X-34, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GRADUATE nurse as house mother in boarding school for boys eight to eleven, must be a Christian Scientist, please send references and experience, position for VERY active person only. Write Box X-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE

WILL SACRIFICE TO CLOSE ESTATE

Beautiful well-built home of 11 large square rooms, 4 bathroo

Local Classified Advertising

ACCOMPANISTS

JANET WILLIAMS—Expert pianist and accompanist: European experience; New York City and vicinity. 125 East 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. BUckminster 2-0425.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Attractive one-room apartment, 13 Commonwealth Ave. Phone COM. 7575 Occupant leaving for summer. Extremely low rental. See Mr. Sawyer.

BOSTON—3-room steam heated apartment; $38; also nicely furnished apartments to sublet; all near The Mother Church. SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., KEN. 4033.

BOSTON—Very smart one and two room furnished and unfurnished balcony apartments on lease. 69 Bay State Road. KENmore 1680.

BOSTON, 89 MARLBORO ST. — Attractive furnished living room suite; bath, kitchenette, Frigidaire, elevator. KEN. 1815.

NEW YORK CITY

140 EAST 46TH STREET

Convenient in both location and arrangement. The GILFORD offers an unusual choice of modern 1-2-3 room apartments. Furnished or unfurnished; full housekeeping facilities; switchboard; gas for cooking and refrigeration without charge; maid service available; lease. Wickersham 2-8300.

ROXBURY, MASS.—5-room apt., with all improvements, steam heat, elec. refrig., rear piazza, janitor service; all rooms renovated; good locality; rent reasonable. Call HIG. 8782.

SCRANTON, PA.—Five rooms and bath, ground floor; on top of hill; at 620 Taylor Ave. Apply to Scranton Lackawanna Trust Co.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

LONDON TERRACE, New York City, 455 W. 23rd St., Apt. 10-A—Exceptional; suitable for 3 or 4 persons; well furnished; swimming pool and marine deck; July 1 to September 30; $65 month.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—5 rooms, porches, garage; convenient transportation; for summer. Anderson, 160 Elm Ave. Oakwood 0617.

N. Y. C., 12 E. 88th (Apt. 5-D)—Charming living-room, bedroom, bath, kitchen; cool; linen, silver. SA. 2-7087.

APARTMENTS WANTED

GENTLEMAN wishes to share gentleman's apartment, private room, kitchenette, Christian Scientist preferred; near church N. Y. C. Reasonable. Write Box S 33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

NEW 7-PASSENGER CARS with uniform chauffeur guides to all places of interest; reasonable rates by hour, day or week. Tel. Asp., 1500, Brookline, Mass. Alden Park Cab Co.

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

BUICK 40 convertible coupe, like new; 1700 miles; private party; $800. Box P-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOOKBINDING

JOURNALS, Sentinels, Pamphlets; rebinding Textbooks, Bibles, Concordances, Libraries. Write for definite appointment. F. KLASA, 350 E. 92nd Street, N. Y. C.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

A LOVELY summer awaits you in the famous Finger Lakes region of New York State; old Indian country; choice cottages for sale or rent, located on beautiful lakes. Address JOHN N. ROSS, Auburn, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS COVE, Maine—Several furnished cottages on shore; moderate prices. Apply Mrs. J. H. Hill, 272 State St., Portland, Maine.

CONNECTICUT—Secluded furnished bungalow; cool; screened windows, porches; awnings; garage; garden; river. BERWICK, 410 West 24th St., New York. Watkins 9-5631.

EDGEMERE, Pike County, Pa.—To let, cottage on Silver Lake; four bedrooms, living room, kitchen; running water all rooms; electricity throughout, including range and refrigerator; canoe, row boats, diving float; reasonable. G-1, 1318 Girard Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ON THE SHORES of beautiful Cranberry Isle, Maine, near Bar Harbor, splendid view of mountains, 6-room bungalow cottage, bathroom, hot and cold running water, electricity, furnished or unfurnished. MRS. M. P. STANLEY.

TO LET—Small camp at Lake Cochituate, Natick, Mass.; has town water, large fireplace, small sleeping porch; rent $7 week or $25 month. Box R-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CARPETS AND RUGS

CLEARING OUT BROADLOOM Carpeting—Many room size bargains. DEXTER, 127 Madison Ave., New York.

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Yeterian Bros., 276 5th Av., N.Y.C. MU. 4-4342.

RUGS, domestic and orientals, bought, sold, exchanged; largest used rug dealers in N. E. Armory Co., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045. We do cleaning and repairing too.

USED carpets, selection quality grades sacrificing 50c yard up. GRAND CENTRAL CARPET, 150 E. 42nd, New York. Lexington 2-2882.

CORSETIERES

CORSETS, Corselettes, Brassieres; youthful lines for all figures. WILLIAM R. HANDE, VERA K. BAKER, 349 W. 57th, New York City.

COUNTRY BOARD

BEACH LAKE, PA., Wayne County—Farm boarding house directly on lake offers opportunity for restful and quiet vacation; modern improvements; near church. MRS. H. F. BUDD.

HILLSIDE COTTAGE, Holderness, N. H.—Overlooking Little Squam Lake; boating, bathing, fishing; magnificent scenery; moderate rates; write for booklet.

POCONO MTS.—Attractive, quiet farm away from traffic; brook near house; swimming, tennis; fine meals; 9 hrs. from New York; refined Americans; $18 to $23; booklet; telephone Mt. Pocono 36R11. MRS. C. EDWARD PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

SPEND pleasant vacation at Cold Spring Farm; modern; bathing, fishing. MERLE D. STOCKEY, Pleasant Mount, R. 1, Penn.

THE FULLER REST—Quiet meditation, beautiful scenery, good food, pleasant rooms; located at Penna's Grand Canyon. Reasonable. Write BEULAH FULLER, R. D. #8, Wellsboro, Pa. for folder.

THE HOMESTEAD

Jeffersonville, Sull. Co., N. Y. A good place to spend the week end or the season. Good food, comfortable beds, cool house, spacious grounds. Weekly rates $16-$20.

WARREN, MASS., Cutler Farm—All modern conveniences; one mile from Warren; shaded, screened porch; home-grown products; quiet, refined, restricted; weekly $12, monthly $40. ELIAS H. CUTLER. Phone 202.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.

LOUISE C. HAHN

280 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2080

The Dunn Employment Service

ANN E. DUNN

Efficient office and technical help.

30 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

THE MARGARET TIMM

Employment Agency, Inc., 578 Madison, N.Y.C.

PLACES HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS

Nurses Governesses Housekeepers

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY assures positive elimination of termites and household vermin. LO. 5-6600, 500 5 Av., N.Y.C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

UNUSUAL VALUES—Fur Coats, Scarfs, fine quality, newest styles; ready-to-wear or custom-made; reliable fur storage, repairing, remodeling; low summer rates. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 332 Seventh Ave., corner W. 29th St., New York City., 4th Floor. Longacre 5-4047.

HELP WANTED—MEN

GOOD COOK, Protestant, for restaurant on highway, 55 miles out of New York; no liquor; pleasant surroundings; permanent, all-year job; $100 a month besides room and board; give phone number in answer. Belvidere Camp, Belvidere, New Jersey. Phone Belvidere 97R4

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER—Competent; for Boston firm; Christian Scientist preferred. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth Street, Boston. KENmore 4033.

MAID for general housework and care of small boy of three. MRS. J. S. HUNT, JR., 718 Westfield Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

RELIABLE white girl for general housework; sleep in; also nurse for infant. Telephone Scarsdale (N. Y.) 2814.

HOMES TO SHARE

TO RENT, furnished, for season at $250, half of colonial house at Cambridge, New York; four bedrooms, living room, open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, maid's room, two-car garage, beautiful grounds. Call Hegeman 3-7564, or write MRS. CHARLES HILL, Cambridge, New York.

HOMES WANTED

A LADY, with nurse, desires inexpensive housekeeping accommodations, 1st floor or elevator, preferably unfurnished; oil heat; in home of Christian Scientist living vicinity The Mother Church and Fenway. Reply Box N-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, stating price.

HOUSES TO LET

VAILS GATE, N. Y., 46 miles from N. Y. C.—Lovely modern bungalow, 5 rooms and bath, electric stove; landscaped, flowers; 7 acres; on route 32; option to buy. Phone Caledonia 5-4466, or write BLAKE, 144 East 36th Street, New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HELPFUL home atmosphere for study or rest; care if needed; country and ocean front drives. 81 Lincoln Ave., Rockville Center, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. sixty-eight.

Pleasant Outlook Home

For rest and study, where physical and other problems may be worked out. 109-31 197th St., Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

Sunny Hours

A Home Meeting the Individual Need

Established 1932—ALBERTA C. FIELDER

Tel. Verona 8-5547 VERONA, N. J.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

CHINESE RUG, dining, living, bedroom sets, commodes, curio cabinet; many bargains. GARMISE, 1307 6th Ave. (53rd), Circle 7-0361, N. Y. City

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS — SILVER — JEWELRY

Reasonable Prices. Personal Attention

ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West St., Boston

SAVE MONEY on Graduation Purchases. Diamonds and watches for less money at Halper's, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston.

WEDDING RINGS, Watches and Diamonds, Watches for Graduation. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS

A-1 ANTHRACITE Cone Cleaned COAL

Prompt and Courteous Service

MAHLON FROUNFELKER, Jr.

1118 Swetland St., Scranton, Pa. Tel. 3-2468.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects; KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., Radio City Vicinity, 10 W. 47th (400)—Newly furnished private offices; desk space; reasonable (mail, telephone, $2.50); stenographer.

PAYING GUESTS

HOME on large estate with beautiful surroundings, private beach, wishes guests; large room with bath; $20 week; meals optional; ideal for rest and study. Apply ROY B. REED, Onset, Mass.

OCEANSIDE, N. Y.—Paying guest accommodated in quiet, cheerful, modern home. ½ mile from R. R. Station. MRS. E. HANNER, 39 Roosevelt St.

PIANOS FOR SALE

PIANOS, new and used, reconditioned; perhaps at the price you wish to pay. Ernest Davis, 325 West 57th St., N. Y. C.

PRINTING

Printing, Church, business, practitioners personal work, all kinds; low prices; good service. Call Ptg. Co., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. Alg. 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

A SMALL farm, 9-room house with three fireplaces, brick oven, barn, ice house, two-car garage; private trout brook; Bear Camp Pond 5 minutes' walk from house; will make a fine summer home.

Write L. A. FAROY,

Center Harbor, N. H.

Tel. Center Sandwich 16-5

Alvord Bros., Realtors

Newton—Wellesley—Weston

Massachusetts

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT

in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.

Realtors, 273 Harvard Street

Brookline, Asp. 1504

555 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre

Cen. New. 5252

ESTATE DIVIDED — New development on shores of Buzzards Bay, at Point Independence; beautiful grounds and sandy beach; lots and houses now available; open for inspection. Apply ROY B. REED, Onset, Mass.

ISLANDS for sale, large and small, well located near Bar Harbor. Charles H. Welch, 47 St. Stephen Street, Boston. KENmore 9414.

WRITER'S CHARMING HOME

Early Victorian; lovellest section of Westchester; beautiful garden, enclosed yard, large screened veranda, fireplaces, 2-car garage, oil burner; close to New York; can be bought at low figure on very easy terms; marvelous future value.

GREAT OAKS REALTY, Inc.

Chrysler Bldg., New York VAnderbilt 3-7064

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

PERMANENT home sought for educated gentleman, 70, preferably with Christian Scientists living on farm or in rural community, New England or New York State, within 100 miles radius of New York City; can pay $40 per month for room, board and laundry; references required and given. Write Box V-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

ROOM and board wanted in suburbs near N. Y. C.; state price. Write MRS. BRODNAX, 126 E. 34th St., N. Y. C.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

CAPE COD, Rosebrier Cottage, Brewster, Mass., invites you to enjoy its hospitality while visiting the Cape; many points of interest nearby and excellent beaches.

ST. JOHNSBURY CENTER, VT. — Modern rooms, every convenience; main highway, Route 5; also complete ESSO lubrication service. L. G. MOYLES.

WELLSBORO, PA.—Tourists welcome at The White Gates, 1 Main St. Near the Grand Canyon of Penn. Miss Martha Gisin.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant rooms within walking distance of The Mother Church; permanent or transients. COM. 9323.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Sunny room for woman in apartment house; conveniently located; privileges. Tel. Tro. 6607.

DESIRABLE room, overlooking the Fenway; single or double. 58 The Fenway, Suite 8, Boston. Tel. KENmore 7688.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section—Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient; $5, $10; visitors welcome; tourist rate. Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 9 West 68th Street—Delightfully cool, attractively furnished, adjacent park, church; English home; references; elevator. TR. 7-1775.

N. Y. C., 143 E. 53rd St.—Unusual values, light, clean, airy studio rooms, elevator, telephone, kitchen privileges, roof garden (Apt. 6).

N. Y. C., 101 W. 55th St. (12-F)—Room in lovely apartment, cross ventilation, bath, kitchen privileges. Tel. CIrcle 7-0447.

N. Y. C., 4 W. 93 St., Apt. 4-B—Pleasant, quiet room, suitable gentleman, easy transportation, church, elevator. Call after 5.

N. Y. C., 235 W. 103rd St. (4-D)—Immaculate room in spacious apartment; express subway. ACademy 2-8563.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up

Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50

Special weekly rates Newly renovated

HOTEL HUNTINGTON

307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.

BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

ROOMS WANTED

COUPLE desire two or three unfurnished rooms in Boston, Mass., suitable for living and carrying on small tailoring business. Write Box B-25, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BOY, 16, wants experience on farm; small remuneration. R. PHILLIPS, 22 Norcross St., Rockville Centre, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR desires position; private or commercial; American, age 42, married; excellent refs. R. FISH, Weymouth (Mass.). 1825-W.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GOVERNESS, refined, experienced, references, loves children, piano, drives car. Advertiser, c/o Buglass, 416 W. 118th St., N. Y. C. Monument 2-1308.

HOTEL housekeeper, sixteen years' one proprietor, seeks similar position, exclusive apartment hotel, or housekeeper-companion to elderly lady or gentleman where help is kept; Christian Scientist preferred; country. 645 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LADY sailing June 30 for Europe; will act as reliable messenger or helpful companion. SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Boston.

READING aloud, Christian Scientist preferred, plain sewing, caring for one child or answering phone and door. Miss Rebecca Fernald, 346 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Com. 9323.

YOUNG WOMAN desires position as chaperone or tutor; month of August; good disposition; excellent experience with young people. Write Box N-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SOLOISTS

SOLOIST, high baritone, experienced Christian Science services, desires church in Southern New England or Southern New York. Write Box E-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

STUDIOS TO LET

LARGE studio with grand piano, 30 Huntington Ave., Boston; available summer months. Apply RUTH T. BURNHAM, Essex, Mass.

SUMMER BOARD

ALLEY'S SUMMER FARM

Wappingers Falls, N. Y. Every modern convenience; unexcelled table; food products direct from our farm; bathing, dancing, golf and other sports nearby; $18 per week. Phone Wappingers Falls $1-W-12. MRS. GEORGE ALLEY, Proprietor.

DIRIGO HOUSE LONG ISLAND

Casco Bay, Me.

Ideal for rest and relaxation. Rugged coast, wonderful beach on ocean side. $17.50 up single, $35 to $40 double.

Six miles from Portland. The Misses Perry

MacLEROY FARM—High elevation, beautiful location, good road, modern conveniences, airy rooms, home cooking, plenty fresh vegetables and milk; fishing, swimming, hiking; $14 to $16 weekly. MR. and MRS. CHARLES ROY, Barnet, Vt.

MONOMOYCK INN CHATHAM

On Cape Cod

Excellent food and lodging Cape Cod color and Cape Cod hospitality. Come and stay with us a while; $5-$6 daily, $28-$35 weekly. Folder on request.

DORIS AND CARL CHANDLER

SUMMER GUESTS

Plan your vacation today at Union Lake Lodge on secluded lake 70 miles from Boston; Christian Scientists preferred; booklet. Tel. 23-3 Union Lake Lodge, Barrington, New Hampshire.

The Nauset on Cape Cod

Guests by the day, week or season.

East Orleans, Mass. Tel. 273 B. T. BISHOP

THE BOULDERS—A stone and timber house adapted to gracious living; beautiful view; quiet; $20 up. Woodstock, N. Y.

VALLE LAWN INN, Chatham, N. Y.—Restful environment for vacationists and tourists at distinctive country inn near Pittsfield; tennis court, excellent cuisine, booklet. Mrs. Maude Collier Knapp. Chatham 0204.

SUMMER HOMES

AMONG THE HILLS, Westmoreland Village.—Old furn. house; gardens; all improvements; July-Aug.-Sept., $175. S.E.P., Westmoreland, New Hampshire.

BEACH PARK, near Clinton, Conn.—Large and well equipped cottage, 6 bedrooms, large livingroom, fireplace, screened and glassed-in veranda; gas, Frigidaire; beautiful sight, breeze all summer. Alicia S. Wolfe, 1637 Boulevard, West Hartford, Conn.

CHOCORUA, N. H.—To let, completely furnished house, 9 master's bedrooms and 5 bathrooms, excellent servants' quarters, at S. E. end of Chocorua Lake; moderate rental. Apply to Lawrence Hayford, Chocorua, N. H.

MAINE, 20 miles from Bar Harbor—On shore front, summer residence, 12 rooms, 5 baths, nicely and completely furnished. SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE E. LAWRENCE

Voice Freedom, Singing, Speaking. Private or Class Instruction. 309 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. Columbus 5-7750

SING in a CHORAL SOCIETY — FALL CONCERT—ALL VOICES. Apply ROBERT MALONE. 1103 Carnegie. Col. 5-5800, New York City.

TRUCKING

EST.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885

Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678-0034-W. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing.

Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston.

TYPEWRITERS—All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 99 Montgomery St., Jersey City, Berg. 4-8333.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGH prices paid in cash for worn-old fur coats; Hudson Seal, Mink, Persian, Leopard, Krimmer and others. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., N. Y. Opp. Macy's. Chickering 4-4408.

WANTED — Women's worn fur coats; Hudson Seal, Persian, Mink, Leopard and others; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. Wis. 7-7969.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER

The Square Deal Store

"NEON SIGN IN WINDOW"

Hardware and Furnishings

1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

ELDREDGE STORAGE

COLD STORAGE

For Furs and Winter Garments

Local and Long Distance Moving

3526 Atlantic Avenue

(Since 1886)

Grammercy Dress Shop

Fashion Corner

DRESSES — COATS

SUITS — MILLINERY

Sizes up to 52. Phone 4-7341

South Carolina at Pacific Avenue

BLOOMFIELD

TELEPHONE 2-0626 BLOOMFIELD

A. HENRY STRUBBE

HOME MADE

ICE CREAM *and* FINE CANDIES

Families, Parties, Churches, Etc., Supplied

All Orders Receive Prompt and Careful Attention

69 Washington St. Bloomfield, N. J.

CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS.

CRANFORD, N.J. WESTFIELD, N.J.

PHONE 1492

Coal — Lumber — Millwork

Mason Materials — Hardware

Paint

Telephone Cranford 6-1499

THE BOOKSHOP

4 ALDEN STREET, CRANFORD, N. J.

Attractive and Reasonable Gifts

Large Rental Library of Latest Fiction and Non-Fiction

Delivery

M. Darby Smyth

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 4-4571

8:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SEPARATE WATER FOR EACH WASH

145 Gallons of Pure, Soft Water. Result—a Sweet, Clean, Homelike Service. Starched and Finished as You Like It. Five-Hour Service If Desired.

BOND LAUNDRIES

317 MAIN ST. OR. 4-7575

FUNERAL RESIDENCE

Modest Home-like Atmosphere

BERT HECKETT

68 Harrison Street Orange 5-6666

The Colonial Home

W. N. Knapp & Sons

Directors of Funerals

152 Harrison Street Orange 3-3131

THE HAPPY GIFT SHOP

We welcome visitors to our shop

Greeting Cards and Circulating Library

15 SO. HARRISON ST.

Open Evenings until 8:30

Fire and Automobile

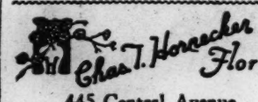
INSURANCE

E. V. Starkweather

Agent and Broker

OR. 3-7136 63 N. Munn Ave.

EAST ORANGE (Continued)



445 Central Avenue

at Burnett Street

Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361

Member F. T. D.

ELIZABETH

WM. NEILSON

Rendering a 100% Guaranteed Satisfactory

GREASE *and* OIL SERVICE

At PURE OIL STATION,

Corner Elmora and Rahway Avenues

Phone El-3-9602 Elizabeth, N. J.

"Monitor Readers—Make Yourselves Acquainted"

HOBOKEN

A. J. VOLK CO.

MORTICIANS SINCE 1865

The Colonial Home

TEANECK 6-0202

Mortuary

HOBOKEN 3-0820

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bergen 3-3943-J daily.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Henry's Hair Stylists

Creator of Coiffures

By Appointment Jo. Square 2-4545

910 Bergen Avenue (Room 206) Jersey City, N. J.

HOLSTE-PLATT CO.

Certified

COAL and FUEL OIL

Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE

372-390 Mercer St., Jersey City

Tel. Bergen 3-2426

GROSS SIGN SHOP

Neon-Electric

Wall—Bulletin—Commercial

Brass and Bronze gilding on glass—wood—cloth—paper

SHOW CARDS

138 Newark Ave. Phone Del. 3-6294

MAPLEWOOD

Royal Rug & Carpet Cleaning Co.

RUG CLEANING and REPAIR SERVICE

ORIENTAL RUGS A SPECIALTY

Rugs Insured While in Our Care

STORAGE

John Pearson, Pres.

Harry Kerrian, Mgr.

70 So. 8th St., Newark Market 3-2848

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.

Hartley's Orange Marmalade, 2 jars 53c

Schneider Tomato Catsup, large bottle, 2 for 25c

Heinz Products

177 Maplewood Ave. SO—2-4300

SIRLYN'S

163 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

The exclusive Men's and Boys' Shop

Haberdashery, Hats and Sportswear

Agents for Palm Beach Suits and Neckwear

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1200

9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Women's All Wool

SWIM SUITS

$2.98 to $4.98

DRESSMAKER SUITS

$2.98

Children's Suits, 1.50 to 2.50

LOUIS HARRIS

FOUNDED 1875

Montclair's Department Store

Buy FUEL from

KNIERING COAL & OIL CO.

MONTCLAIR N.J.

LEHIGH COAL KOPPERS COKE

FUEL OIL—WOOD, etc.

19 Grove St. Tel. MO. 2-8300

Freytag and Anderson *Florists*

4 and 6 So. Park St., Monclair, N. J.

Phone Monclair 2-2921—2922

Stanley M. Crowell Co.

GUILD OPTICIANS

26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.

Near Church Street

C. JOHNSON & CO.

Incorporated

Window Shades and Awnings

Venetian Blinds

9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.

TELEPHONE 2-6208

NEWARK

WE LIVE TO SERVE!

When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it.

LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING

RUG SHAMPOOING

CRESCENT LAUNDRY

HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Telephone 5300

If It Grows We Have It

DAVIDSON BROS.

Fresh Fruits, Vegetables and Fancy Groceries

359 George Street, New Brunswick N. J.

NEW BRUNSWICK (Continued)

P. J. YOUNG

DRY GOODS COMPANY

New Brunswick, N. J.

Young's for Quality!

H. W. Clapp—*Jeweler*

313 George Street

New Brunswick, New Jersey

PHONE 2062

NUTLEY

THE LITTLE SHOP

Mid-Season Clearance Sale

All Summer Dresses, Whites and Pastels, 10% off. Dark Silks and Sheers, 20% and 25% off.

Commencing June 30th

Tel. Nut 2-0140 356 Passaic Ave.

Huntting's Service Station

Tire, Battery, Road and Towing Service—Marfak Lubrication

Gas, Oil, Greases, Accessories

Phone Nut 2-3886 688 Franklin Ave.

Corner Kingsland Road, Nutley

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SOUTH ORANGE

GOODRICH

SILVERTOWN STORES

Tires - Batteries - Gas

Auto Supplies

Tel. SO. 2-4331

157 West So. Orange Ave.

WEST ORANGE

R. PAUL.

Try our Home-Made Ice Cream and Candies

STRAWBERRY ICE, STRAWBERRY ICE CREAM A SPECIALTY

16 MAIN STREET, WEST ORANGE Or. 3-7948

PASSAIC

Meats and Poultry

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

The Best of Everything for the Table

ROSEMAWR FOOD SHOP

586 BROADWAY

PASSAIC, N. J.

PHONE PASSAIC 2-2232

ABBOTT'S DEPT. STORE

Save by Joining Our

● JUNE BLANKET CLUB ●

$1 Down, Balance on Club Plan

Main Ave., Passaic, N. J.

PATERSON

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted

All Sizes All Styles

One Price $6.50

ARTHUR KENT, INC.

Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes

68 BROADWAY, Near Main

"Say It With Flowers"

YOUNG & WALDERS

90 VAN HOUTEN STREET

Tel. SHerwood 2-8677 Paterson, N. J.

OTTO FISCHER

Stationers and Printers

Waterman Pens a Specialty

Expert Repairing

6 Smith Street Sher. 2-3412

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-4370-W

9 to 10 a. m. daily.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The STATE TRUST Company

Plainfield, N. J.

Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.

Offering Complete Banking Facilities

You needn't leave Plainfield

ROSENBAUM'S *has it.*

For prompt service and moderate prices consult us. We dye shoes any color to match your gown.

LIGHTNING SHOE REPAIRING CO.

204 E. FRONT ST., opp. Strand Theatre

Tel. PLFD. 6-2637

DR. POSNER'S Scientific SHOES

For Boys, Girls and Women

LILLIAN ABRAMS and CORA E. NEIGHBOR

188 E. Front, nr. Watchung Avenue

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon

BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK

New Address 205 East 5th St. Opp. City Hall PLAINFIELD

Phone Plfd. 6-8562

TEPPERS'

"A Safe Place to Shop"

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

30 Years of Quality Merchandising

RIDGEFIELD PARK

ALICE LOWE JOHNSON

Beauty Shoppe

Preston Street Hack 2-0610

ZOTOS PERMANENT WAVING SYSTEM

A. HANSEN

2 Overpeck Ave.

Hack. 3-1668

PAINTING DECORATING

EMIL GEHM

REAL ESTATE INSURANCE

79 Teaneck Road Hack. 2-6314

Property Management

RIDGEWOOD

BERGER'S BAKERY

For Better Baking

41 East Ridgewood Avenue

Phone R 6-0864

Delivery Service

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS

999 TIRE CO., Inc.

We Love to Change Tires

RIDGEWOOD 6-0999 IRV. MITTAG

RUTHERFORD

JANTZEN SWIM SUITS

Stetson Hats

Palm Beach and Tropical Worsted Suits

at WERNER'S

Complete Outfitters to Men

5-7 Sylvan Street Tel. Ru. 2-1178

ZOTOS

Our Machineless Permanent Wave $10

Other Types of Permanents $4 and $6.50

FLORENCE BEAUTY SALON

Open Tuesday and Friday Evenings

73 Park Avenue Ru. 2-7519

SUMMIT

Insulate with

Schundler Mica Pellets

Fireproof—Waterproof

Vermin Proof

Let us estimate—No obligation

Summit Insulation Co., Inc.

63 Baltusrol Road, Summit, N. J.

PHONE SU 6-4093

TEANECK

"THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME"

WM. LUDEWIG

Hardware Paints House Furnishings Glass

319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

TRENTON

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

Paints and Varnishes

119 East Hanover Street

TRENTON, N. J. Ph. 5211

WESTFIELD

Meet Me at

KLINGERS MARKET

70 Elm Street

Specials Each Week

Meats - Poultry - Groceries

Fruits - Fresh Vegetables

Telephone 2-2640

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.

Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent

FUEL OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH SERVICE

Yard and Office—

517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.

Phone Westfield 2-2102

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Hess Brothers

Allentown, Pa.

"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

The Store of

"FAMOUS" SHOES

Scientific Fitting

WETHERHOLD & METZGER

719 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.

DEPARTMENT STORE

ALLENTOWN, PA.

Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Seasonable Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys

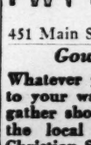
Dependable Qualities Reasonably Priced

BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER

Outfitters to Men and Boys

721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

BETHLEHEM



See the New

Crosley Shelvador Refrigerators

at

GOODENOUGH'S

451 Main Street Tel. 812

Gown? Hat? Coat?

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413

9:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Frost, Roscoe & Richardson Co.

ERIE, Pa. DEPARTMENT STORE

STETSON MILLINERY

PRINTZESS COATS

BRADLEY KNITWEAR

HARRISBURG

Dan Vollmer

FLOWERS

Phone 2-4249 209 N. Second St.

F. T. D. SERVICE

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FANSLOW

Ardmore, Pa.

TAILORED CLOTHES

Stetson Hats

for Women

McINTYRE'S

19-27 E. LANCASTER AVE., ARDMORE

Salted Nuts, 89c lb.

Old Fashioned Chocolates, 60c lb.

Butter Creams (Choc. and Van.) 60c lb.

Chocolates and Bon Bons—all our own make.

Pastry—Rolls—Pies—Groceries—Meats and Provisions—Dining Room

OLD YORK ROAD—Glenside

Finest Selections of Sea Food daily

PARKDALE MARKET

Everything for the Table

MAX KARP

CLEANING—DYEING

We do our own cleaning

Eight-Hour Service

120 S. Easton Road Ogontz 1658

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

The "Super-Duty"

FRIGIDAIRE

WITH THE METER-MISER

. . . *brings new completeness*

IN ALL 5 OF THE BASIC REFRIGERATION SERVICES

you need and want in your home!

Greater PROTECT-ABILITY

Greater ICE-ABILITY

Greater STORAGE-ABILITY

Greater DEPEND-ABILITY

Greater SAVE-ABILITY

See the new instant cube-release in every ice tray

Radios, Sporting Goods, Hardware, Roofing, Paints, Seeds and Garden Tools, Kitchenware.

W. C. Fleck & Bro.

INCORPORATED

York Rd. Tels. Ogontz 72-73-74

gifts

bon voyage—beach bags

perfumes

marie k. leonhardt

415 york road

Alladin Book Shop

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Today's cryptogram contains a vacation hint for those who keep pets:

HINT ABCTA DHDE BT D FD-GDJCBT JKCL, OBT'J PBKANJ JIDJ JIN DTCQDR PKCNTOU HBSRO RCVN D RCJJRN LRNDU-SKN, JBB. LKBFCON PBK JINCK GDKN!

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the canal which separates North and South America —— add the total of the numbers of the latitudes between which it is located——; subtract the number of letters in the name of the ocean to the east of the two continents——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the ocean to the west of the two continents ——, and divide by the total of the digits in the year in which the canal was opened for navigation——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

The change the other day from TORE to MEND suggests doing the job neatly. Therefore, try changing SEWN to NEAT in six moves.

How Long Will It Take?

A snail climbing up a post 20 feet in height ascends five feet each day, and slips down four feet every night. How long will it take the snail to reach the top of the post?

Novels and Authors

Can you identify correctly the names of the authors of the 10 well-known novels listed below? The first has been checked by way of example.

1	Huckleberry Finn	Bronte	
2	Tom Jones	Dickens	
3	Les Miserables	Twain	1
4	Three Musketeers	Melville	
5	Vanity Fair	Austen	
6	Jane Eyre	Scott	
7	Moby Dick	Hugo	
8	David Copperfield	Fielding	
9	Guy Mannering	Thackeray	
10	Pride & Prejudice	Dumas	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Nature Notes

Come With Me To Mexico

45

The Zócalo

Although the geographic center of Mexico City has been moving toward the west, the Zócalo (So'-cah-lo), or Plaza de la Constitución, is still the historic center and the main point of interest. Ten streets lead to this, the largest plaza in the Republic; for since Aztec days, all the main roads in Mexico have led to the Zócalo.

At the north side is the vast cathedral—the largest structure for public worship in the New World. The fortress-like National Palace flanks the plaza on the east, and the Municipal Palace guards the south. A row of stores trying vainly to compete with thousands of street venders, whose displays overflow the sidewalk, borders on the west.

Now, will the history class please pull up chairs?

When the Aztecs migrated southward, they climbed over a 10,000-foot ridge and found a beautiful and high plateau, a land of refreshing springtime, hemmed in by magnificent mountains. There were five lakes here, and the Zócalo stands on the border of what was the largest, Lake Texcoco.

Of course, a Mongolian race had long before preceded them—how else is one to account for the Mongoloid features on ancient idols, and for the carved jade? And the Toltecs, the builders of the pyramids, had flourished there, until the race that could calculate time and the movement of the stars better than could the Europeans was brought to decay by indulgence in pulque.

The Aztecs had been admonished by oracle to establish their city at the place where they would find an eagle on a nopal cactus growing from a rock. And on the miry southwestern shore of Lake Texcoco their search was rewarded—there was the eagle! Yes, on a cactus growing from a rock! And in his claws was a serpent. Mexico's flag, you will recall, still gives prominence to the eagle, cactus, and serpent.

Where the eagle was found, the Aztecs in 1325 erected their first and largest temple. And when this was later demolished by the Spaniards, they used its fragments as a foundation for the cathedral.

The National Palace occupies the site of Montezuma's splendid palace.

Walk northward on the avenue (Republica de Argentina) in front of the National Palace; and at the end of the first block, on the right, you will see something of the treasures which must underlie the Zócalo; for the Government has begun some excavations here that should reward not only the casual visitor, but the experienced archaeologist.

You will remember that the world-famous Aztec calendar stone was found in the Zócalo; but lest it turn the people back to their old faith, authorities of the church caused it to be added to the foundation of the west tower of the cathedral. Today, however, anyone may study it in the National Museum, just back of the National Palace.

The Zócalo has seen tribes come and go; it has seen nations flourish and decline. It has seen the flags not only of Spain and France, but of the United States, floating over it. And broadly teeming with barbaric history, it awaits you.—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

Laws of the Universe

The more profoundly we penetrate the laws on which the universe is founded and sustained, the more do we behold the glory of the Lord.—St. Basil.

Daily Anecdote

They Could Set the Clock by Him

John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States, was noted for his punctuality. He was never known in his long and successful life to be behind time.

Upon one occasion, when Adams

was an elderly man and member of the House of Representatives, a gentleman observed that it was time to call the house to order.

"No," replied a fellow member, "Mr. Adams is not in his seat!"

It was found that the clock was three minutes fast; and before the three minutes had elapsed Mr. Adams was at his post.

For the Good of All

Evil has been allowed to rule great areas of life; and the wage of that sin has been death—millions of graves on the battlefields of three continents and on the floor of the oceans of the world.

The thinking world knows now that if we are to move on at all and not sink into barbarism we must have that rule of God in life. We must have trust in politics. We must have some national and international world-commerce organized for the good of all and not for the gain of the few. We must have corporate fellowship and not hostile action as between rich and poor, buyer and seller, employer and employee, American and European, Asiatic and African.

In a word, we must have the will of God organized in the common life of all peoples.—*Basil Mathews.*

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

tonitor Camera Club from Howard Fowler, Rogers, Ark.

Readers Are Invited to Submit Suitable Titles for This Picture; and on July 7, the Best 10, Together With Names of Senders, Will Be Published on This Page. Captions Should Not Exceed Seven Words, and Should Be Addressed to the Daily Features Editor—a Postal Card Will Serve

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Tire Checks

One young man sells tire-check lists to tire dealers. He goes about the streets observing tires, and if he notices worn tires on a car he writes down which tires are worn. Then he gets the name of the car owner by looking up the license plate in the court house.

The car owner later gets a friendly personal letter calling attention to his right rear tire, for instance; and if he patronizes the dealer, the young man gets a commission on the basis of resultant sales.—C. D. L., Ames, Iowa.

Peace

Peace, in truth, is not a spontaneous gift of nature. It is a blessing the achievement of which demands the fulfilling of obligations as well as sacrifices and virile endeavor.—Marshal Pétain.

Quotation for Today

SEEK the favor of those to whom you wish happiness, rather than of those from whom you hope to gain an advantage.—La Bruyere.

Brevities

New Yorker: Ramsay MacDonald has rejected an earldom to avoid spoiling his son's political career. He did not raise his boy to serve a life term in the House of Lords.

Washington Post: One of Eddie Cantor's daughters will marry a dealer in antiques. You may whittle your own wheeze.

Humorist: "A man's enjoyment in gardening depends on what he can get out of it," we read. And how often he can get out of it, in some cases.

Memphis Commercial Appeal: One little defect in the average "educational" program is the fact that hardly anyone listens to it.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Happy Hooligan Race

Two or more teams are formed. A line is drawn for a starting point, and the teams stand behind the line. At a given signal, one member of each team sets an empty can on his head and walks to a designated point and back to the starting place. After the can is once placed on the head it cannot be touched, unless it falls off; and in this case the player must come back to the starting place and try again.

When all the players of a team have made successful trips wearing their "Happy Hooligan" hats, that team is declared the winner.—Mrs. L. C. W., Wiscasset, Maine.

Listening

"It is almost as important to listen properly on the stage as it is to talk."—Ethel Barrymore.

In Lighter Vein

Shrewd Fishermen

Two Welshmen were fishing about two miles from land. They had had an excellent catch. Thomas said to David: "We'd better mark the spot in case we come out tomorrow!"

On reaching the shore Thomas asked, "Did you mark the place?"

"Yes," said David, "I put a chalk mark on the left-hand side of the boat."

To which Thomas replied: "Silly, we might not have the same boat tomorrow!"—Pearsons.

Well Named

There was a young lady named Kate
Who was learning, on rollers, to skate.
Her friends, for a game,
Quickly gave her the name
Of "Niagara"—her falls were so great! —Answers.

Bang! Goes Another

Mistress: "If you break another dish, Norah, we'll have to get another maid."

Norah: "Well, ma'am, there's certainly work enough for two of us."

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Christianity Comes To Europe

As is well known, western Asia was the cradle of Christianity, and it was but natural that the earliest Christian missionaries should begin their work in that territory. Thus we find that even the great crusading apostle Paul did not go farther afield than Cyprus and Asia Minor during his first tour on behalf of the gospel.

Somewhat later, however, after passing through the center of Asia Minor, the apostle saw a vision at Troas, and heard this stirring call: "Come over into Macedonia, and help us" (Acts 16:9). He and his companions agreed at once, that this was indeed a divine command. As Luke, the historian of the party, expressed it: "We endeavoured to go into Macedonia, assuredly gathering that the Lord had called us for to preach the gospel unto them" (Acts 16:10).

Thus it was that they set sail from Troas, and when they reached Macedonia, they inaugurated the evangelization of Europe, at least as recorded in the book of Acts.

Odds and Ends

British Wool

The use of wool was introduced into Britain by the Romans in 50 B. C.

Folding Boats

Folding boats, which can be packed in small bundles, are becoming popular with vacationists in Europe.

The Inch

The National Bureau of Standards favors the passage of a bill standardizing the length of an inch at 25.4 millimeters.

Lilacs

The famous Arnold Arboretum in Boston has more than 400 varieties of lilacs.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: When going away on a vacation trip, don't forget that the animal friends would like a little pleasure, too. Provide for their care.

Factual Figuring: 6 (Panama) plus 17 (Latitudes 8 and 9) minus 8 (Atlantic) times 7 (Pacific) divided by 15 (1914) equals 7.

Letter Changing: Sewn, seen, been, bean, mean, meat, Neat.

How Long Will It Take: 16 days.

Novels and Authors: Huckleberry Finn—Twain, Tom Jones—Fielding; Les Miserables—Hugo; Three Musketeers—Dumas; Vanity Fair—Thackeray; Jane Eyre—Bronte; Moby Dick—Melville; David Copperfield—Dickens; Guy Mannering—Scott; Pride and Prejudice—Austen.

Initial Honors

The popular practice of writing one's distinctions (no matter how minor) in initials after one's name recalls the following story:

An American tourist in Scotland was about to sign the visitors' book when he noticed that all the guests' names were followed by letters indicative of their distinctions. The American had no distinctions.

On being questioned about his deficiency by his fellow-guests, he replied:—"Oh, I'll make that all right." And he added to the book after his name—B. B. B. B. B. B.

This only went to stimulate the curiosity of the guests, who ventured to ask what it meant.

"Oh, that's easy," he replied, "that means 'The Best Blinking Bugler in the Brooklyn Brass Band.'"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Coincidence

Customer: "I warn you, I sha'n't be able to pay for this suit for three months."

Tailor: "Oh, that's all right, sir. Don't worry."

"Thanks. When will it be ready?"

"In three months, sir."—Tit-Bits.

Hey, That Man's In Again!

"One swallow can't make a summer, you know."

"No, but one frog can make a spring!"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Little Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manila, P. I.

Leroy Patterson had been engaged in engineering projects in different parts of the Philippine Islands for four years before he saw any Negritoes, the pigmylike, kinky-haired aborigines, who lead nomadic lives in the hills. His first meeting with them came about unexpectedly.

Patterson and his assistant engineer, a Filipino, were on a reconnoitering trip to find a favorable site for a dam. At dusk one day they returned to cross a river that they had waded early in the morning. Meantime, however, water from recent rains farther up the canyon had swollen the stream with a muddy current that completely hid the slippery rocks and deep potholes in the river bed. The river was too shallow and too swift for swimming, and the two men were standing on the bank trying to decide whether they dared venture wading, when suddenly they were startled by the chattering of strange voices near them.

Looking up, they saw on a knoll a few yards away, 15 or 20 Negritoes, naked except for breechclouts, and armed with bows and arrows. Neither Patterson nor his assistant carried a gun or even a bola.

The Filipino engineer spoke to the strangers in his own dialect; Patterson in English. The answers came in incomprehensible words and bursts of laughter. Patterson looked again at the water. The current was strong and swirling, yet he did not relish the idea of spending the night on the river bank.

Together the two engineers walked out into the water—with their boots on, as their feet were too tender for them to wade the rocky stream bed barefooted.

Too late to turn back, they realized their danger. Patterson's assistant slipped and fell and was unable to get to his feet again unaided. Patterson, coming to his companion's assistance, almost lost his own balance. Almost in midstream they stopped, wondering what they had best do.

Suddenly, above the noise of the water, Patterson heard voices again. The Negritoes had waded out into the river and formed a human dam across the stream below the two engineers. Friends, not foes, the little people, skilled in the ways of wood and stream and surefooted in their tough bare feet, had come to the rescue.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Functions of Committee

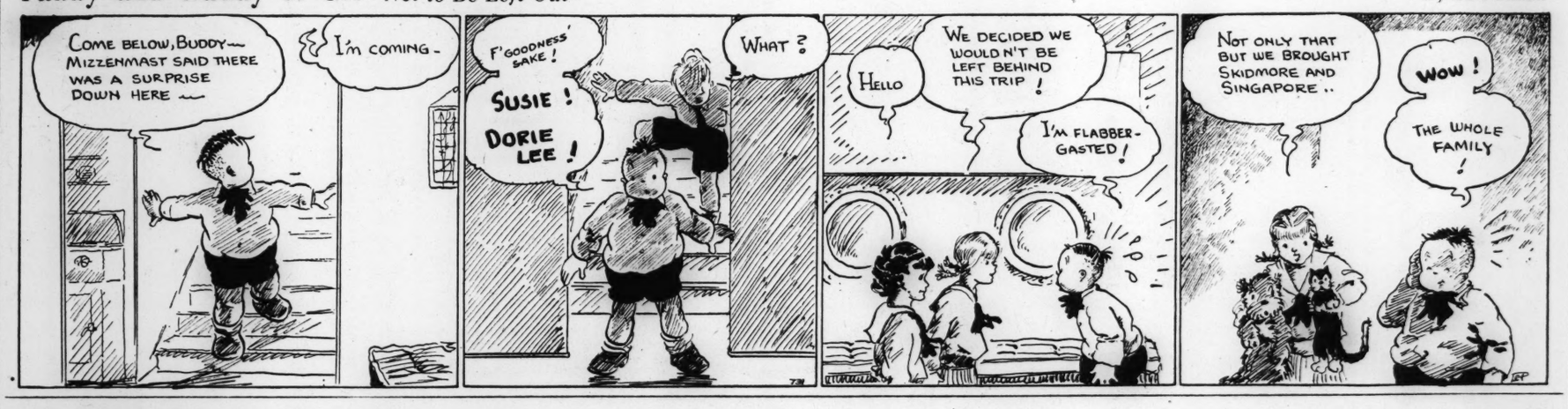
Question: Our bylaws provide that "the board may appoint special committees to carry out any instructions they may give," also that it shall "hold in trust all funds and property . . . and shall transact all business, etc."

The building committee submitted to the board a detailed memorandum on finance or financial proposals to meet the cost of the building. Did the committee thus exceed its duties, in view of the fact that no terms of reference had been issued to the committee by the board?

Answer: In the absence of any specific rules or instructions for the building committee, the committee would seem to have been acting within its functions in offering any report or recommendation having a bearing on building. It is assumed that the committee is a special committee appointed by the board.

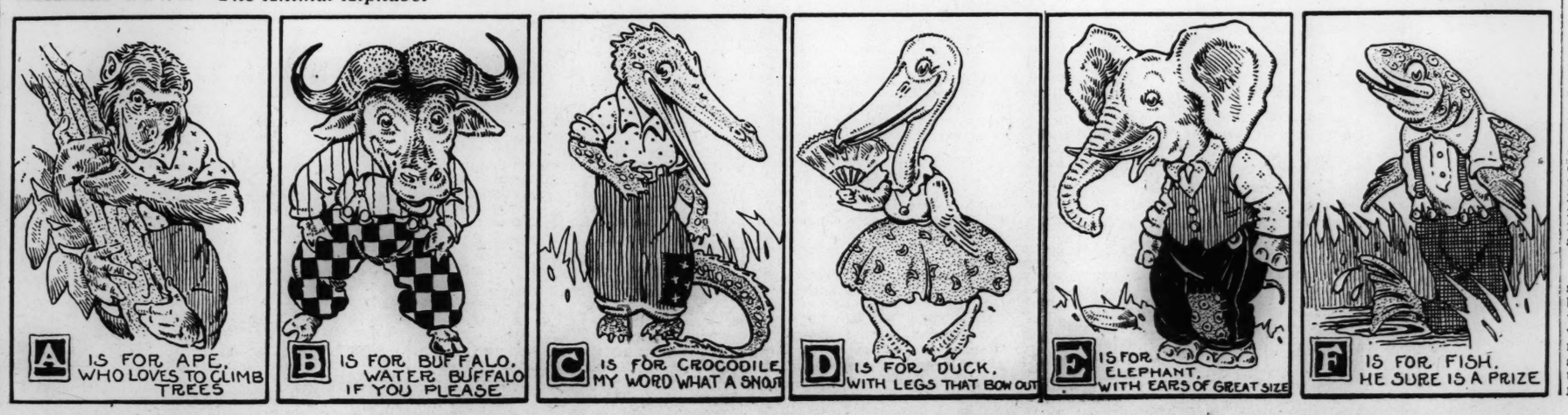
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Not to Be Left Out*

By Le Pelley


COME BELOW, BUDDY— MIZZENMAST SAID THERE WAS A SURPRISE DOWN HERE ~~
I'm COMING -
F'GOODNESS' SAKE!
SUSIE! DORIE LEE!
WHAT?
HELLO
WE DECIDED WE WOULDN'T BE LEFT BEHIND THIS TRIP!
I'M FLABBER-GASTED!
NOT ONLY THAT BUT WE BROUGHT SKIDMORE AND SINGAPORE..
WOW!
THE WHOLE FAMILY!

Animal Town—*The Animal Alphabet*

By Dummer


A IS FOR APE. WHO LOVES TO CLIMB TREES
B IS FOR BUFFALO. WATER BUFFALO IF YOU PLEASE
C IS FOR CROCODILE MY WORD WHAT A SNOUT
D IS FOR DUCK. WITH LEGS THAT BOW OUT
E IS FOR ELEPHANT WITH EARS OF GREAT SIZE
F IS FOR FISH. HE SURE IS A PRIZE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Right to Organize vs. Right to Work

NOW that the disarming and disbanding of pickets has lessened the danger of general warfare in the steel strike area, the next step toward peaceful settlement is public expression of such a moral mandate for mediation that both belligerents will co-operate with the Taft board. This agency is the one rallying point for reason and for the expression of the public's paramount interest in this strike. That this should be so surely shows the necessity for setting up mediation machinery which will operate before the war stage is reached and while the parties and the public are still able to act as reasonable men and Christians.

The Wagner Act, approved by the moral sense of the American people and the legal interpretation of the Supreme Court, sanctioned the protection of labor from unfair practices and in its right to bargain collectively. It did not force employers to make a bargain, as Mr. Girdler of Republic Steel seems to have demonstrated. Labor must still rely on the economic—and, according to Mr. Lewis, the political—power it can obtain by organization.

The Wagner Act provided no ready-made unions. The unions had to be organized. The major effect of the act so far seems to be the protection afforded workers from employers who would discharge them for joining a union. In the cases decided by the Supreme Court it was this protection to collective bargaining, not any enforcement of a bargain or any mandate for non-union workers to join, that was upheld.

The unions still have the task of getting employers to accept their bargains and of persuading non-union workers to join. Faced with this fact, but conscious of the friendliness of the Federal Government and of many state administrations, labor leaders, and especially Mr. Lewis, began organizing and bargaining. They met with considerable success either through the statesmanship of employers or through application of effective but dictatorial strike techniques such as the sit-down or the tying up of a single indispensable section of manufacturing processes extending throughout a plant or even an industry.

The right to organize is recognized and protected. But now the right of other workers to work and the protection of them in that right has come to the fore. In the steel strike the C. I. O. or irresponsible local branches of it have resorted to armed picketing and virtual blockading of plants to "persuade" both the employers and the non-union workers to accede to union demands. However weak the position of the steel companies and however long the record of intimidation by employers, intimidation by the union is no less intolerable.

We believe that labor will have to recognize, and its governmental friends will have to recognize, that the use of intimidation as practiced in the steel strike will not win permanent victories for labor. Like the sit-downs, it brings a reaction of public opinion. And like the sit-downs, it defies the law. The law is the agent of the general welfare. It must be obeyed if ordered government is to go on. And it must be exerted, not on the side of employers or of unions, but to uphold the supreme interest of the community in peaceful methods. That is what makes the providing of mediation machinery—to leave no excuse for intimidation and lawlessness—imperative.

Diplomacy by Amazement

SINCE the shelling of Almeria by German ships the world has been more or less prepared for discouraging surprises. Early reports of withdrawal of Germany and Italy from the London Non-intervention Committee brought one such surprise. But later dispatches modified it with the news that German and Italian ships had merely been withdrawn from the patrol.

This is not so surprising. Not only London—whose hopes might be expected to obscure portents—not only Paris—busy with the making of a new French Cabinet and other affairs strictly French—but Berlin and Rome, whose interests lately seem to have centered in other people's territory, appeared to regard a break with the Non-intervention Committee as improbable.

This was Berlin's attitude, it is worth noting, even when it had become plain to German observers that an impasse was imminent in the Non-intervention Committee's discussions of the alleged Loyalist submarine attack on the cruiser Leipzig. It may or may not be worth noting that Italian comment suggested the possibility of eventual withdrawal from the Committee if it were found that protection for German and Italian ships could not be achieved within the regulations of the committee.

All that this adds up to, of course, is that Premier Mussolini, rather than Chancellor Hitler, would be inclined to give the Rome-Berlin axis the decisive spin on which both nations would ride out of the committee.

Certainly the breaking of the "neutral ring" around Spain, following so closely upon the Earl of Plymouth's warning that such a break might be taken by Britain as a signal to begin supplying the Loyalists with arms, and thus seeming like still another rebuff from Germany to British efforts to improve relations with that country, would be more to Premier Mussolini's advantage than to Chancellor Hitler's. Germany has something to gain from cultivating British sympathy. Italy has nothing to gain, and perhaps something to lose, if British-German sympathies are more closely welded.

But whatever the fate of the Committee, it appears that the capture of Bilbao by the Spanish Insurgents has had as much to do with developments there as alleged assaults on foreign ships have had. A few weeks ago influential opinion in Germany was openly favoring a liquidation of German interests in the Spanish war. Today the German view, as reflected in reports from Berlin, is that the inability of the non-intervention group to exercise authority in the manner Germany deems proper must extinguish hopes for the success of British efforts to bring about an armistice in Spain.

Any sudden and overt Italo-German move to smash the ring around Spain would, of course, carry all the impact of surprise which has so often characterized the recent diplomacy of these nations. The success of such diplomacy naturally depends on the ability of those at whom it is directed to continue to be surprised, and better still, bewildered. A stiffening attitude in Great Britain seems to indicate that the effect of surprise in that country is changing. It is an indication not to be overlooked.

CURIOUS THING about human beings. They'll stop working immediately because they're not getting paid enough . . . and then start fighting for nothing.

Freedom and Responsibility

A MOTION passed unexpectedly at the recent conference of the Empire Press Union in London may well prove of considerable importance.

Mr. J. A. Spender, well known in Britain as a writer, had uttered a warning to the conference of the possibility of official censorship in Britain and had urged the newspaper profession to discipline itself rather than be disciplined. A resolution was immediately passed instructing the council of the Empire Press Union to take such steps as it might deem necessary to raise the status of journalists.

Democratic countries guard the freedom of the press jealously, for it is essential to free government. To serve its purpose well, however, the press must be responsible. The service it must render is the service of truth.

It is apparent then that the responsibility of the press is vitally important whether that press is free or controlled. Although democratic countries might at first glance appear to be in a weaker position in this respect than dictatorships they are really in a stronger one. Responsibility is an essential safeguard of freedom; a public which rules itself (is democratic) is ipso facto in its corporate phase essentially responsible. Should the press of a democratic country lose its dignity, the public, in its guise of government, will demand that that dignity return.

Looping the Loopholes

EVIDENCE presented in the early sessions of the congressional committee investigating tax evasions tends to show that such avoidances are not to be lumped all in one ignominious category, but that there are many shades and types of avoidance varying from the strictly legal to the extremely questionable. No final conclusions should be drawn in any instance until the taxpayers involved have had an opportunity to be heard.

The important point to be remembered in these hearings is that if they have any justification it is not as an occasion for pillorying individuals but as a means of determining upon needed legislation. It is hardly to be expected that anyone will knowingly pay more taxes than the law requires him to pay or that of two equally legal methods of calculating the tax he will not choose the less expensive.

If there are loopholes in the law the loopholes should be closed. In this instance the indications are they will be closed by a higher rate on American-derived incomes of non-resident aliens or transfers to foreign corporations.

All this is significant as to the future. But as to past collections or tax liability, the courses taken by the persons in question are either legal or illegal. If they are legal and reasonable, then no blame should attach. If they are legal but so devious as to avoid a moral responsibility, then the law should be corrected to take care of such cases. If they are illegal, then the Treasury can act under present laws; it would be a grotesque business if a legislature had to pass a new law to catch every delinquent.

It should be possible to perfect tax laws and law observance to the point where such questions of evasion as are now involved would be decided by plain application of the law and not by political witch hunts.

Primer of Co-operation

Book News of the Day

JACOB BAKER, who headed President Roosevelt's commission to study the co-operative movement in Europe, has written a book which estimates lucidly the past growth of the movement, and the implications which arise from that growth.

In his opening chapters, Mr. Baker makes of his book, COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISE (New York: Vanguard. $2), a practical primer of co-operation. He deals here with the motivating forces which have caused the co-operative growth in such countries as Great Britain and the Scandinavian nations. He gives the underlying rules of co-operation and many of the reasons for the growth of co-operative enterprise. In so doing, he makes clear that the great change worked by co-operators is transformation of private profits into co-operative savings. Too many students of the co-operative movement have fallen into the error of believing that co-operative enterprise differs fundamentally in its mechanical operation from private enterprise. Mr. Baker's book shows definitely that co-operation merely transfers the ownership of business from the hands of a few to the community as a whole, and in so doing makes of business a real service.

* * *

The bulk of Mr. Baker's book, however, deals intelligently with the drastic changes which the co-operative idea works in all the economic units it touches. He shows, for instance, the tremendous change that takes place in the financial foundation of a business when it becomes co-operative, pointing out that, in profit enterprise, since the returns on stocks are all important, the trend is always toward the flotation of stocks, usually ending in the over-expansion of finances. Co-operative enterprise, on the other hand, since the owners are the consumers who benefit by their purchases, leans toward the use of money as a mere tool. To keep patronage dividends relatively high, capital stock is kept low. As a typical example, he cites the Co-operative Wholesale of Great Britain with total share capital of £140,000,000. Of this but £20,000,000 is in active co-operative investment. The remaining £120,000,000 is invested in other fields. Thus the C. W. S. could at any time withdraw its money from outside investments, satisfy all debt claims against the co-operative, be left with an unencumbered plant and interest-free reserved capital of £60,000,000.

* * *

Of tremendous interest to American consumers is the author's interpretation of the reasons behind the co-operative breaking of cartels and monopolies. He shows that these cartels and monopolies existed by virtue of an understanding between the private promoters who controlled the market. When the co-operatives in the various countries handled as much as 20 per cent of the distribution of a given commodity, they were able to reduce the price to an economic level and keep it there.

To the doubters who suppose that co-operative efficiency will cause further unemployment, Mr. Baker brings substantial proof that the exact opposite happens. He shows how the breaking of the monopoly which controlled the price of overshoes in Sweden, and the reduction by more than half of the unit price by the co-operatives, resulted in a tremendous expansion of consumption and a natural corresponding increase in production which called for the employment of many more workmen in the industry.

As a whole, Mr. Baker's book is an important and interesting addition to the crop of co-operative literature. Based on his exhaustive study of European co-operatives, it brings to American readers definite and conclusive proof of the soundness and logic of the movement that is now making such great progress on this continent.

B. B. F.

Getting Crowded

By a Staff Artist

Henry Tuttle Sends an SOS

ON RETURNING home (the second day of a week's exile during his wife's visit to her mother), still servantless, Henry Tuttle surveyed the ruin his mere presence seemed to have created in so many parts of the house. As he viewed the scene, some of the old Tuttle fighting spirit surged through his being.

"I'm not going to let this thing lick me," he muttered doggedly to himself. "By thunder! If I can figure out every clause and section of a twenty-year endowment policy, I can surely figure out how to clean up this mess. If Charlotte can do it I can do it."

With renewed vigor urging him on Henry changed his clothes, putting on his old fishing outfit for the occasion. He then seized the vacuum cleaner and started upstairs to conquer the chaos in his bedroom. Just as he had finished attaching the contraption to the socket in the wall he heard a violent squawk downstairs in the living room, a squawk that betrayed the awful fact that it was almost thirty-six hours since Cagney had been offered any nourishment. Henry rushed down, hastily secured some sunflower seeds and a sliver of wilted lettuce and went with these peace offerings to placate his feathered pet. It was only then that he discovered that the parrot needed water and that his cage needed attention. Henry instantly set about remedying both matters. He was carefully removing the water tin from the cage and at the same time trying to avoid too close contact with Cagney's beak when the front-door bell rang.

Thinking (and hoping) that it might be a telegram from Charlotte saying she was coming home, he ran to the door only to be greeted by a middle-aged man who said he was selling a limp-leather edition of "Little Women" at a special price to help work his way through college. Henry spoke rather hurriedly to the man, shut the door and hastened to continue his attentions to Cagney. He was much surprised to find the cage empty and still more perturbed to see his wife's pet seated on the mantelpiece pecking his happy way through what still remained of the ivy that had once provided such a delightful decoration for the room.

Henry closed the door and began chasing Cagney all over the room in a vain attempt to capture the squawking creature. Cagney, however, proved much too alert for Henry, so he contented himself with locking the elusive parrot in the room, fondly hoping that a desire for sleep might eventually persuade him to return to his cage.

No sooner had he turned the key in the door when he heard a sound like a pistol shot in an upstairs room. It was the vacuum cleaner registering annoyance at Henry's neglect; and a blown-out fuse served to remind him that he had had the whole business set and ready to go half an hour ago. But even that slight mishap on top of all else would not have dampened Henry's ardor if he had not chanced to visit Charlotte's clothes closet in search of a new fuse. As he entered that sacred cubicle he beheld a sight that would have made even a stouter heart than his quail. In a cardboard hatbox from which the lid had been unceremoniously removed was the Tuttle cat that had been missing for two days. And squirming cozily around that blissful feline were five black-and-white newly born kittens! Forgetting entirely the terrible looking clothes he was wearing, Henry seized a hat and ran all the way to the nearest telegraph office.

"Darling, please come home at once," he wired. "Need you badly. Garbo or Gable missing—Don't know which. Cagney loose in living room and cat has just had five kittens in your blue hatbo[illegible]"

But even Henry Tuttle did not have enough courage to let his wife know that a favorite toque of hers was *also* in the hatbox.

PERCY WAXMAN

A Defense of British Films

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Since no other correspondent has replied to the letter from Mr. Frederick L. Herron, which appeared in your issue under the caption "Reciprocal Film Agreement," it seems wise to correct an erroneous impression which that letter may have left on your readers. Mr. Herron says:

> English and other pictures have the same chance in this market that any other product has, and if they cannot meet the competition here, they must suffer as our own domestic pictures suffer when they cannot meet the competition of high-grade products.

This may be true in theory, but it is very far from being true in actual practice, because the operations of United States film producers (who are also the principal owners of motion picture theaters throughout the land) have made the agreement entered into between the two governments of practically no value.

After the war, during which period European film makers were unable to do any development work, Great Britain found the film trade in that country almost entirely in the hands of United States producers. The British film industry could make little headway because a majority of the theaters in that country were actually controlled by United States film producers. At the same time, they were practically prohibited from exporting to North America because of the strangle-hold producer had on the theaters on that continent. An agreement was thereupon entered into by which Great Britain would show a percentage of American-made films [illegible] the understanding that the United [illegible] hold reciprocate on a quota basis.

In Canada, where the majority of theaters are also controlled by United States producers, public opinion compelled better treatment of English films, although the representatives of Hollywood did everything possible to discourage it, even closing up independent or semi-independent theaters showing more British films than was to Hollywood's taste. Thus it has happened that many United States visitors to Canada during the past few years have wished that they could see in their own cities some of the British-made films shown in the Dominion. I have known friends from over the Border who wished to take their friends to see some special British film when it came to their city, go to the trouble of learning when it was coming to their city, only to find that to keep within a semblance of the law, it was shown for possibly one day at some small local theater and quickly withdrawn so that only a small fraction of the residents in the city would ever hear of it.

In Canada, increasing public opinion is responsible for the showing of an increasing number of fine British films. Occasionally one or two, as for example "Wings of the Morning" (a British-made film in color), gets a fair showing in the United States and receives merited praise.

The methods described apply, of course, to French, German, Russian and other imported films. As a whole, they may not measure up to the Hollywood idea of what films should be, but if the public of the United States only realized what it is missing by not seeing some of the representative films made in Europe, it would demand that a change be made. Under present conditions, it is not strange that the British public is asking that the quota of United States films entering the British market be reduced until such times as United States producers decide to respect their agreements and obligations.

VAL FISHER
Canadian Business Research Bureau
Toronto, Canada.

"British Films—What's Wrong?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been sent by our American office, a news item which has for title "British Films—What's Wrong?"

In this you say that the Gaumont-British Company has announced that it planned to cease making fictional pictures. I would like to draw your attention to the fact that Gaumont-British is itself making a number of pictures at Pinewood apart from the program for which its associated company, Gainsborough Pictures, is responsible.

I appreciate your remark that the Gaumont-British Company has turned out some fine pictures; but I equally regret your statement that it has never learned to appeal to the large masses of movie-goers. Many Gaumont-British pictures have appealed to the popular taste in England, even more than the average of good American pictures.

Mr. Isidore Ostrer's reason for setting a term to Gaumont-British production has been given wide publicity, but I venture to repeat it. It is not possible for either an American or a British producing company to make a program of major productions pay unless it has an outlet both in the American and in the English markets. So far we have been denied an effective outlet in America—not by fiscal provisions but by the fact that we cannot obtain playing-time in the important circuits. The view of the American producers who control these circuits is easy to understand. For every British picture they play they deny themselves playing-time for their own products. To understand may be to forgive, but it is certainly not to overcome.

If it is true, as the paragraph to which I refer says, that "the tastes of British movie audiences are remarkably like those of American audiences" (and I believe that this is true) then we have to look for the reason why a Gaumont-British picture which makes an outstanding success in England still does not find its adequate market in the United States.

FRANCIS MEYELL
(Gaumont-British Co.)
London, Eng.

The Wide Horizon

Up the Years From Pankhurst

By Dorothy Desmond

WHEN you stop to think of it, women have been "people" in the eyes of the law only for the last twenty-five years. It couldn't have been much before 1912 when Sylvia Pankhurst had the men in all civilized countries running for their newspapers to see what she "was up to now." And she was up to much. Many the precedents she set for American women in the way of marching, flag waving, hunger striking, accomplishing.

The Washington suffragette pickets came next. Who remembers the newspaper pictures of them with their Howard Chandler Christy hair-do's, their long, swathing draperies, their parasols, cavorting in most undignified mien (so the disapproving said) in the streets of Washington. Arrests were made, feeding through the nostrils was taken up in the jails, and the ladies generally proved themselves so much in earnest that those who wanted to keep their "cooks" satisfied, handed them the long-sought right to vote.

* * *

Now women were "people"! At that time it seemed the be-all and end-all of existence. They had got the vote. They were citizens. But getting the vote proved to be only infantile mewings compared with the efforts toward real equality now under way.

How real is equality for women in the United States, for instance? It is decidedly ephemeral. It is purely a matter of a vote as yet. What still remains to be got? Well such things as equal rights in political office, in education, in the professions, in marriage, in the control of property, in the guardianship of children, in making contracts, in the church and in the home.

Let us examine some of the inequalities still remaining: In the District of Columbia, if a son or daughter leaves no will, the father may inherit to the exclusion of the mother.

In Massachusetts, Michigan, and New York, the services and earnings of a minor child belong to the father.

Before a woman marries, she is, in the eyes of the law, able to look out for herself. If she wants to run a business, no one bothers about it. But after marriage, the law in some states places her under a "disability" and requires her to go through court procedure to satisfy the judge as to her capacity and competency even though she may wear a Phi Beta Kappa key and have a Ph. D. degree.

In a number of states, husbands can (and do) collect their wives' earnings as their own. In forty states, the services of the wife in the home belong to the husband.

With regard to public office, some state constitutions bar women from the higher public posts such as Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State. In one state at least, no woman may hold the office of superintendent of public instruction, and it is more customary in most states to elect a man to this post, although the preponderance of positions in the schools are held by women.

In twenty-seven states, women are disqualified as jurors.

* * *

So much for the size of equality. Blackstone, in the eighteenth century, explained these so-called protective measures for women thus: Upon marriage, he said, husband and wife become one, the husband being that one, and therefore all her personal estate, her labor and her earnings become his property and the children belong entirely to him. Then, added the great jurist, suddenly bethinking himself, these disabilities are for woman's protection, "so great a favorite is the female . . . of the law."

Tactful Mr. Blackstone! But not sufficiently tactful to stop the effects of a Pankhurst stone once it began rolling down hill. Again the ladies are "up and at 'em." This time in the form of an Equal Nationality Treaty and Equal Rights Treaty to come before the League of Nations in September, treaties which would guarantee equality of citizenship in civil, political and economic rights to women in each country ratifying the treaty.

Women are actively engaged in trying to stem the mass of labor legislation which applies to women only, their grounds being that this interferes with women's opportunities of earning a living.

In a congressional report of 1936, a chapter on the "right to work" states in part: "There is . . . no law absolutely prohibiting certain employments to men, no minimum wage legislation, nor is there much legislation limiting the length of the working day for men. Such questions have generally been settled by collective bargaining with employers.

"One concept is that women . . . must abolish industrial differentials based on sex, intended to protect women and insist that the occupations in which they work in common with men shall be regulated for all workers. Historic segregations of the sexes have shown themselves detrimental to women and to the general culture of the community."

Women are not yet much organized, nor very articulate, as a whole, on these subjects. The apparent threat to their gains of the last twenty-five years, in economic legislation now under consideration in many states, is, however, bringing forth some voices which have pitched themselves high enough to be heard not only nationally but internationally.